Letters & Memos Oct-Nov 1952

2

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
October 1, 1952

Dear Mr. Kiblawi:

Supplementing my letter of July 21, 1952, relative to your appointment as Assistant Director of the Jidda Commercial School, setting forth your salary and expenses for one year, beginning September 1, 1952, Item 6 of said letter is hereby amended to read as follows:

"6. That the 9,000 SR will cover the expenses of transportation, moving of your household goods, expenses incident to setting up your home here in Jidda, purchase of additional furniture and furnishings, travel expense, annual leave,etc."

Sincerely yours,

Samuel S. Stratton
U.S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

Mr. Adel Kiblawi, Assistant Director,
Jidda Commercial School,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
October 1, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Schubert Smith
Administrative Officer

FROM: Mr. E. F. Sinclair
Acting Executive Officer

RE: Efficiency Report Forms

It would be appreciated if you would forward to this office as soon as is convenient an adequate supply of necessary forms for preparation of efficiency reports on TCA staff. These would include:

Form FS-315 (Rev. May 1952)
Form FS-205 E (Rev. May 1952)
Form 205d

E.F. Sinclair
Acting Executive Officer

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 1, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Sadek Bey Husseini

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton

RE: Program Agreements for Agriculture
Education
Public Health
Transportation and Communication

I am returning to you Arabic translations of the following program agreements:

Agriculture
Education
Public Health and Disease Control
Transportation and Communication

You will please make the following amendments to these agreements:

(1) The final sentence of Paragraph A of Article III shall be amended to read:

The Government of the United States of America will pay the salaries and allowances of this personnel, cost of their travel and transportation of their personal effects to Saudi Arabia and return in accordance with the Laws and Regulations of the United States of America, and unless otherwise specified in project agreements the cost of suitable housing in Saudi Arabia. In addition the Government of the United States of America will furnish this personnel with surface transportation within Saudi Arabia.

(2) Article IV should be made to read:

The Government of Saudi Arabia shall contribute a fair share of the cost of this program to be mutually agreed to in subsequent project agreements entered into between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Saudi Arabia.

Enclosures

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
October 2, 1952

Excerpt from Memorandum to: Mr. Thelbert Taylor, From: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton, Re: John Bode, dated September 9, 1952:

"When John Stacy looked over the experience data on Bode, he raised serious questions with regard to Bode's qualifications for Accounting Officer. He pointed out that Bode would be working with Arabs who are professional accountants. Furthermore, the Saudi Government will be expecting us to provide an expert accountant whose practical understanding of accountancy and ability to install accounting systems will gain the respect of Arab officials. Stacy says that the experience sheet which we have here does not indicate that Bode has had professional training in accountancy although he has been a finance officer in government and a comptroller in some industrial firm.

"I agree with Stacy that it is essential that the man be proficient in accounting, but it was my recollection that Bode informed you that he was well trained as a practical accountant and that he realized that his work would not be supervising a group of accountants but working directly with departments of the Saudi Government and helping their accountants to adapt present systems to their needs or to install new systems.

"Stacy expressed the hope that you would have Harvey Sherman meet Bode and then get from Harvey Sherman his approval for Bode's qualifications for the job here in Arabia.

"I suggest that you do the rechecking I have suggested above. If you are still satisfied with Bode, I shall present his name to Sadek Husseini whom we expect back in Jidda in about two weeks."

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
October 4, 1952

McReynolds Pharmacy
18th and G Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Gentlemen:

On August 4, 1952, I requested a copy of your latest catalog for use by our staff in Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

As no reply has been received, the possibility exists that the letter did not reach you.

At the risk of repetition, I would appreciate it if you would send this catalog together with any corresponding price lists, shipping information, and payment procedure, by return airmail to me:

Mr. Edward Betzig
American Embassy
A.P.O. 616, c/o Postmaster
New York, New York

An airmail confirmation of this letter would be appreciated.

Please bill me for any necessary costs.

Your forwarding this information is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Betzig
Acting Program Officer

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 4, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Glen Brown

FROM: Samuel S. Stratton

RE: Proposed Draft of Program Agreement in Field of Natural Resources

The enclosed draft of the Program Agreement in the Field of Natural Resources incorporates certain changes in the original draft which was transmitted to you.

These same changes have been made in all program agreements now in the hands of the Saudi Arabian Government.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 2, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Sadek Bey Husseini

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton

RE: Proposed Draft of Program Agreement in Field of Natural Resources

A draft of Natural Resources Agreement was submitted to your office on June 29, 1952. In view of discussions with officials of the Saudi Arabian Government, the June 29 draft is now obsolete. I am, therefore, submitting a new Natural Resources Program Agreement, which incorporates the changes which have been discussed with officials of the Saudi Arabian Government.

The specific changes in the new program agreement are as follows:

1. Title now reads: "AGREEMENT FOR THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAM IN NATURAL RESOURCES BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA."

2. Wherever the word "project" appeared in the original draft, it has been deleted and the word "program" substituted.

3. Provision has been made for four official signatures instead of two.

4. Final sentence of Paragraph a. of Article III has been amended to read as follows: "The Government of the United States of America will pay the salaries and allowances of this personnel, cost of their travel and transportation of their personal effects to Saudi Arabia and return in accordance with the laws and regulations of the United States of America, and unless otherwise specified in

project agreements the cost of suitable housing in Saudi Arabia. In addition the Government of the United States of America will furnish this personnel with surface transportation within Saudi Arabia."

5. Article IV as written has been deleted and Article IV now reads as follows: "The Government of Saudi Arabia shall contribute a fair share of the cost of this program to be mutually agreed to in subsequent project agreements entered into between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Saudi Arabia."

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AGREEMENT FOR THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAM IN NATURAL RESOURCES BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

ARTICLE I

Reference is made to Article I, Section I, of the Point Four General Agreement for Technical Cooperation signed by the representatives of the Governments of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and of the United States of America at Jidda, January 17, 1951, which provides that subsidiary understandings may be agreed upon by duly designated representatives of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and of the Technical Cooperation Administration of the United States of America.

ARTICLE II

In accordance with the request for an expanded program in the field of natural resources development as presented by the Government of Saudi Arabia in Notes No's 4111 and 4112 of March 16, 1952, it is proposed that the two Governments continue to enlarge the cooperative natural resources program begun under Public Law 402. The principal objective of this program is the improvement of the well-being of the people of Saudi Arabia. To achieve this end, it is proposed:

1) To carry on a geographic, geologic and hydraulic mapping program.

2) To continue and extend the study of potential sources of water, direct a water exploration and well drilling program for irrigation and other uses, and develop a more efficient and productive use of the present water supply.

3) To conduct a field survey of metallic and non-metallic mineral deposits.

4) To prepare mosaics, basic maps and reports on the areas as they are studied for the guidance of the Saudi Arabian Government in transportation, reclamation, mining, water usage, and development of other natural resources. Such reports, mosaics and maps are to be published in Arabic and English.

5) To begin the collection of specimens and samples. This collection is to become the property of the Saudi Arabian Government with the United States Geological Survey reserving custody while under study.

ARTICLE III

As a means of fulfilling this program, the Technical Cooperation Administration shall provide, within the limits of available funds, for the following:

a. Personnel

Four geologists and a hydraulic engineer; specialists in the field of economic geology, hydraulic engineering, and mineral exploration and any other technicians as it may later be agreed upon by the respective Governments. The specialists will be selected and appointed by the Government of the United States of America through the United States Geological Survey but will be acceptable to the Government of Saudi Arabia. They will work with the appropriate departments of the Government of Saudi Arabia. The Government of the United States of America will pay the salaries and allowances of these persons as well as the cost of their travel and transportation of their personal effects to Saudi Arabia and return, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the United States of America, and unless otherwise specified in Project Agreements, the cost of suitable housing in Saudi Arabia. In addition, the Government of the United States of America will furnish their personnel with surface transportation within Saudi Arabia.

b. Training

Trainees nominated by the Saudi Arabian Government and acceptable to the Technical Cooperation Administration will, to an extent later to be agreed upon, be given specialized training in the United States. The Government of the United States is to pay for tuition, subsistance and travel of trainees during their stay in the United States.

c. Equipment

Field and office equipment, scientific instruments and materials necessary to the effectiveness of the expert's work but not obtainable in Saudi Arabia will be supplied by the Government of the United States to the extent subsequently to be agreed upon. The Government of the United States shall also provide the equipment for a water analysis and petrologic laboratory.

d. Aerial Survey:

To pay for a fixed percentage of the contract cost for aerial photography and mosaic compilation to an extent subsequently to be agreed upon.

e. Miscellaneous

The United States Geological Survey shall install recording gages on wells and wadis.

ARTICLE IV

The Government of Saudi Arabia will contribute a fair share of the cost of this program to be mutually agreed to in subsequent Project Agreements entered into between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Saudi Arabia.

ARTICLE V

It is understood that the implementation of the program shall be governed by the terms of the above mentioned General Agreement for Technical Cooperation.

This understanding is to be effective for a period of three years from date of signature, or until one month after either Government shall have given notice in writing to the other of the intention to terminate said understanding - whichever is earlier.

This understanding is prepared in duplicate and signed at the Ministry of _____ on _____

_____	_____
(Raymond A. Hare) U. S. Ambassador to The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	( ) Minister of Foreign Affairs Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
_____	_____
(Samuel S. Stratton) U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia	( ) Minister of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
October 4, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Sadek Bey Husseini
Director, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

FROM: Office of U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

RE: Purchasing Privileges in Baker Commissary and Mess
for Mr. Thomas J. Moon

It would be appreciated if you would transmit the necessary request to Mr. Badr Bey Fahoum, Government Representative, Michael Baker Jr., Inc., for the granting of purchase privileges in the Baker Commissary and Mess to Mr. Thomas J. Moon who has joined the staff of this office an Extension Specialist (Irrigation Farming) with the Agriculture Field Party.

In line with the procedure begun June 1, it is requested also that an order blank book be assigned to Mr. Moon and delivered to our office.

We would also appreciate it if Mr. Moon could be issued the two cards authorizing him to make purchases at the Commissary and the Mess.

Your kind assistance in handling this request, as all previous requests, is sincerely appreciated.

Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
October 5, 1952

My dear Mr. Skiles:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 16 concerning the assignment of Mr. Joseph R. Halstead to Tel Aviv.

We have forwarded via diplomatic pouch mail and material for Mr. Halstead to Tel Aviv.

Sincerely,

Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

Mr. Victor R. Skiles, Chief,
Israel Branch, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
McShain Building, 333 Third Street,
Washington, D. C.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
October 5, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Thel Taylor

FROM: Mr. E. F. Sinclair

RE: Efficiency Reports

The Embassy at the present time does not have a sufficient supply of Forms FS-315, FS-205 E and FS-205 D to be used in connection with making out efficiency reports for personnel of this office.

It would be appreciated if you could forward without delay fifty (50) copies of each of the above forms so that we may have them on hand in sufficient time in order that the reports may be compiled and forwarded to Washington.

E.F. Sinclair
Acting Executive Officer

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
October 8, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Dr. Arthur N. Young, Chief
Public Administration and
Government Services Field Party

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton
U.S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Termination Date

I have just received a cable from the State Department from which I quote:

"Department in complete accord Avery letter to Young August 29 stating Young termination date Jidda to be October 15."

In view of our discussion prior to my receipt of this telegram, I am cabling the Department as follows:

"Have agreed with Young termination date shall be October 19. Authorize travel orders soonest."

Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
October 8, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Mrs. Violet Wiggins

FROM: E. F. Sinclair

RE: TCA Reports for Allowance and Differential Purposes

According to instructions contained in Point 4 Agency Memorandum No. 95, dated August 11, 1952, a firm classification of this TCA post is to be established by reporting in the manner provided in Section 5 of the Standardized Post Differential Regulations (Foreign Areas).

Per instructions contained therein, this office is planning to submit the following forms through the Administrative Officer at the Embassy to the Department, "Attention FP Allowance Branch" with a copy to you:

DSP-23 Retail Price Schedule
FSS-335 Application for Payment of FS Allowances and Report of Quarters Expenses
DSP-29 Quarters Cost Summary Sheet
DSP-36 Post Differential Questionnaire

There seems to be some question, however, whether individual personnel or the office as a whole is to submit the reports. It would be appreciated, therefore, if you would check on that particular point. It would also be appreciated if you would then send us the proper number of the above forms in sufficient time for us to prepare and submit them in early December. The Embassy does not have an adequate supply of these forms.

We have received the "Biographic Register of Department of State" with supplement and the "Foreign Service List." Thank you for these additions to our records. The Correspondence Manual, however, has not yet come.

Incidentally, in reference to our memo of September 7 concerning Army and Air Force Rations, has any further information been obtained regarding theprocedure for acquiring them?

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
October 8, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Sadek Bey Husseini
Director, Liaison Office
for Technical Cooperation

FROM: Office of U.S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

RE: Purchasing Privileges in Baker Commissary and Mess
for Dr. William J. Edens

It would be appreciated if you would transmit the necessary request to Mr. Badr Bey Fahoum, Government Representative, Michael Baker Jr., Inc., for the granting of purchase privileges in the Baker Commissary and Mess to Dr. William J. Edens who has joined the staff of this office as Chief of the Agriculture Field Party.

In line with the procedure begun June 1, it is requested also that an order blank book be assigned to Dr. Edens and delivered to our office.

We would also appreciate it if Dr. Edens could be issued the two cards authorizing him to make purchases at the Commissary and the Mess.

Your kind assistance in handling this request, as all previous requests, is sincerely appreciated.

Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

TCA:pm
cc: Jerry Hunter

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION October 8, 1952.

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer
Assistant Administrator, NEADS
Technical Cooperation Administration
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Si:

This letter will bring you up to date on operations here. I have received no Weekly Series Letter since No. 18 dated September 10.

I. PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION

HOUSING

Ed Sinclair is giving a considerable portion of his time in an attempt to expedite the completion of the TCA Mecca Road apartment. The bottleneck at the moment is the water supply. We have located and installed one 100-gallon tank on the roof. We should have a minimum of five such tanks. He is attempting to borrow or buy extra tanks at present. We have located an engine and pump to pump water from the completed concrete storage tank to roof tanks. We are still hopeful that we shall have the building completed by the 15th of October.

Two Knoll units should be here by the end of the month, but in the meantime we have located some furniture in the Suq which we shall purchase and deliver to the apartment house when it is ready.

HOUSING (Continued)

Baker Compound Houses: On September 22, Mrs. Stratton and I moved from the hotel to our house on the compound. I have informed you previously by letter and cable of the circumstances under which we moved.

We are promised by Najib Bey Salha orally the Young house when it is vacated and the house now used by Brown as an office when Brown moves into the new office building. We are not promised any other houses under construction on the Compound.

Hotel: At present, we can get no definite promises of reservations at the hotel, despite the fact that we will take care of hotel bills. This is because with the Crown Prince in Jidda, many other Princes and Amirs are coming to Jidda and absorbing all hotel rooms.

Leasing of Houses from SAG: I enclose a rough draft of a letter to the SAG proposing that we rent houses from them. The Ambassador is in Riyadh, and I am delaying sending the letter until he has an opportunity to see it.

Other Housing: Yesterday Sinclair and I looked at eight houses now under construction nearby at Mecca Road close to the Mecca Road apartment house. We have taken, through Orris Page of FBO, a thirty-day option on four of these houses. Sinclair will by telegram give complete information on this proposition.

PERSONNEL

Dr. Edens and Ed Betzig are due to arrive from Dhahran today. Betzig still has his room in the hotel (we hope) and if we cannot get a room there for Edens we can put a cot in the Barracks where Sinclair and Moon are now living.

Mr. Thomas J. Moon, Extention Specialist (Irrigation Farming) with the Agriculture Field Party, arrived in Jidda at 4:30 a.m. October 4.

Bogue, Goudarzi: We have heard nothing from these men since your cable indicating they left Washington October 3. If we cannot get them into the hotel, it is my thought that Dr. Brown should take them into his home since Mrs. Brown is still in the states.

Dr. Brown: Mr. Dougherty informs me that Brown will arrive in Jidda Friday, October 10.

Pat Marlin: As previously reported, Pat Marlin has had a fungus infection on her foot since shortly after she arrived in Jidda. Since it has not improved and since the German doctor who has been treating her is leaving the country, we have made arrangements to send her to the U. S. Air Force Hospital in Dhahran tomorrow, October 9.

The Embassy apartment house has not been completed; hence Lavonne and Pat have been occupying a room in our house on the compound.

Diana George: Diana George returns from leave on the 13th of the month.

Bloodworth: With reference to recent cable, I am leaving the matter up to Dr. Edens. It seems doubtful if he should bring children ages eight and ten to Jidda without full knowledge of conditions.

PERSONNEL (Continued)

Louis M. Smith: Enclosed is a memorandum dated September 27 to Sadek Bey Husseini informing him that Mr. Smith will not return to Jidda. I hope you have the opportunity to look in on him at the Bethesda Naval Hospital and to give him regards from all his friends in Jidda.

Mrs. Nelson: I enclose copy of letter received from Mr. Montague with regard to Mrs. Nelson. His information does not seem to be in line with what we have been informed by the Embassy and we assume that every effort will continue to be made to remunerate Mrs. Nelson. Enclosed is a copy of Mr. Sinclair's letter of September 21 to Mrs. Nelson.

Bode: I informed Dr. Young and Mr. Dunaway, who will succeed him as Chief, Public Administration and Government Services Division, of your recheck of Bode's qualifications, and of Department plan to offer appointment after favorable security clearance. Mr. Dunaway raised the question of any need for an accounting officer. He pointed out that Mr. Stacy is far from fully occupied and has qualifications as an accountant and, in fact, was recruited as an accounting officer.

After further discussion, I invited Mr. Stacy in to the conference. He agreed that he was qualified but, as he put it, was not the sort of accountant he would wish to recruit for the particular job here. Stacy seemed to feel there was need for an accounting officer, but it would be many weeks before he would be useful here.

I suggested that we should review the whole matter again with the SAG and make certain that they still definitely wish an accounting officer and that they will make available records and personnel to enable him to be fully occupied on a profitable project.

It did not come to my attention until very recently that there was no clear-cut need for an accounting officer at present. This angle developed first when I discussed with Mr. Dunaway his duties and responsibilities as Dr. Young's successor. I feel, however, that we should give careful consideration to Mr. Dunaway's recommendations. I shall report further as soon as we can get some indication from the SAG as to its desires in this matter.

PERSONNEL (Continued)

Bode (Continued): I was impressed with Bode's competency and you may wish to consider him for our Procurement and Fiscal and Budget work in connection with our program. If the Point 4 program continues here, we certainly need someone who can handle these matters, whatever his title may be. Sinclair has been very helpful as my general assistant on these and other matters, but if the railroad survey gets underway he will be fully occupied.

Mrs. Stacy: I recall that Mrs. Alden informed me in Washington that there were irregularities in regard to Mrs. Stacy's employment. I have so informed Mrs. Stacy, and perhaps in view of our experience with Mrs. Nelson this situation should be carefully reviewed and checked, as Mrs. Stacy believes everything was in order before she left Washington.

Dr. Young: Dr. Young cabled yesterday that he planned to leave October 26. He wished to add to his telegram "Stratton concurs." I suggested that he delete the words "Stratton concurs." (Dr. Young just came to my office and said he had had another discussion with the Finance Minister and that it had been agreed that he could complete his mission earlier than October 26. Young suggested to me the date October 19, and I agreed to that compromise. Following my discussion with Young, I received Deptel expressing complete accord with the Avery letter. In view of my discussion with Young I shall, however, take October 19 as the completion date of his services. I am now drafting a telegram along these lines.)

Dolly, Ferguson: As indicated in my recent cable, I shall cable clearance for Ferguson and Dolly as soon as house or hotel is available.

PII. PROGRAM

General: The Ambassador has reported by telegram our latest meeting with the Finance Minister and Najib Bey Salha. It is my feeling that the entire program still depends upon SAG's appraisal of a community development project to which both governments would contribute $500,000 each. With the arrival of Brown, Betzig, and Edens, we shall discuss this matter thoroughly with Sadek Bey Husseini and come forth with some proposals.

For your information, Husseini, who has returned, is proposing a project in the Buraida Anizia region. He believes that a very practical project could be worked out there for about a million dollars. He is skeptical that a million dollar program would make much impression in the Asir.

I notice in Sturgill's memo of September 9 the comment "I pointed out to him that this would require a simple amendment to the General Agreement." I wonder if he referred to program agreements. If not, I should like to be informed specifically as to necessary amendments to the General Agreement.

Najib, Baker: Najib Bey Salha, who was moved out of his home into Bucks house, was subsequently without notice moved from that house at the request of a prince who wished to occupy it. Najib has now left for Beirut. There are rumors that he will not return, but contrary rumors that he will return in about a week's time. Mr. Emil George, who has been in charge of Baker, resigned suddenly two days ago and left yesterday for the U. S. Presumably if Najib returns, he would occupy the George's house.

Fred Awalt, who has been here for sometime, plans to leave for the states next Sunday. Perhaps it would be well to have a chat with him.

The three top keymen in the Baker organization have now left Jidda leaving only Michael Baker, Jr. in charge.

III. PROGRAM (Continued)

Program Agreements (Agriculture, Education, Public Health and Disease Control, Transportation and Communication): I enclose a copy of my letter to Mr. Husseini requesting amendments to all pending program agreements in accordance with your instructions re Article III, (Paragraph a), and Article IV.

Natural Resources: I am enclosing a copy of the revised Natural Resources Program Agreement.

As soon as Brown returns, I shall discuss the Aerial Photography Project Agreement with him. I have discussed it thoroughly with Husseini and with Najib Bey but the SAG seems to be in no hurry to sit down and negotiate this project agreement. Dougherty and Jackson have done some work at Rabigh and now that the weather is improving, the well drilling near Yenbo will be continued.

There are plans for constructing work camps in the Asir for an FAO party. It remains to be seen whether construction will actually be started on these camps.

With regard to your cable requesting information on population and areas in the Asir neither Dougherty nor Jackson have been able to give me this information.

Supplies for Field: Incidentally, except for minor general supplies, I still feel that intelligent requests for equipment can only be made by a Chief of a division after his arrival in Jidda.

Public Administration and Government Services: On October 4, the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency was opened formally. Tea was served to perhaps 100 invited guests. At this time, speeches were given by the Finance Minister, Mr. Blowers and Dr. Young. The ceremony opened with Moslem prayer and included a spirited address by His Majesty's poet. Following the tea, the guests were invited to inspect the new Monetary Agency building. The Crown Prince, Prince Faisal and his son, Prince Abdullah Faisal were present.

III. PROGRAM (Continued)

I attended the affair, but no American was seated at the head table.

I am enclosing a copy of the address which Dr. Young gave. (In the original draft of his address, no mention was made of Point 4, but at my suggestion, Dr. Young included the reference to Point 4.)

In spite of Dr. Young's recommendation that no mention be made of the dollar sovereign ratio of exchange, the Finance Minister departing from his prepared address named the rate as forty to one.

Customs: Reports prepared by Mr. Dunaway and Mr. Kennedy are awaiting discussion with the Finance Minister.

Education: Very little to report since my letter of September 21. The Assistant Director of the Commercial School has asked for further appropriations for some furniture for the school, for the payment of the electric light bill, and for the employment of the janitor.

I am meeting with the Directors of the school this afternoon. I shall point out that our appropriation for this project has been spent and that it would seem to me that the directors of the school should underwrite this rather small additional expense.

Since Betzig participated in earlier negotiations, I shall ask him to attend the meeting.

Enclosed is a memo to the Embassy from Mr. Sinclair dated September 24 concerning payment to Adel Kiblawi, Assistant Director of the Jidda Commercial School. A separate account haw been set up at the Embassy for the monthly salary payment - and the expenses payment - to Mr. Kiblawi.

Railway Survey: I cabled Charles Buck in Rome simply stating that the Finance Minister in our last interview expressed his intention of going ahead with the railway survey. I have not heard from Buck and do not know whether my telegram arrived before he left Rome. I sent a copy of the telegram to Beirut with the thought that he might be spending some time there, but have not hear from Beirut.

IV: MISCELLANEOUS

Monthly Reports: One of the points brought up at the meeting of Country Directors in Beirut recently was that copies of country monthly reports, project and program agreements, etc. should be circulated among the Middle Eastern countries. I wonder if it is necessary for us or if Washington might circulate these. It would seem to me that given proper channeling monthly, these could be better handled through Washington.

SAG Monthly Report: Enclosed is copy of Monthly Report for July and August submitted to the SAG under date of September 17. Ed Betzig will prepare the September SAG report upon his return from Dhahran.

Point IV September Report - Saudi Arabia has been forwarded to Washington. Copy is enclosed.

Letter to Tracy R. Welling re Development Board: My letter of September 29 to Tracy Welling, enclosed, is self-explanatory.

Royal Decree No. 79: I am enclosing a copy of the recent Royal Decree which forbids the importation of alcoholic beverages. You might wish to have each new person coming here aware of this so that they may write us ahead of time as to the latest status on this.

Tourism in SAG: See letter to Trevor Christie, enclosed.

TCA Country Program -1953 Saudi Arabia.: I note with interest this report, and my comments on it may follow in a later letter.

Letter from Hart: We were very glad to receive Tom's friendly letter of September 25 and to know that he is on the job in Washington again. I shall at a later date reply to his letter.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS (Continued)

Education (Training Program): I have read with interest and discussed with Husseini your letter of September 23. I assume Dolly has read it and will be prepared to discuss it with me on his arrival.

It is pleasant to report that during the last few days, there seems to be evidence that we are approaching somewhat cooler weather. It is a welcome relief for all of us.

Best wishes,

Cordially yours,

Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

ENCLOSURES

Letter to Mr. Fryer October 8, 1952.

1. Letter to Najib Bey Salha from Dr. Stratton dated September 29 re clearance for Moon.

2. Letter to Mrs. Nelson from Mr. Sinclair, dated September 21.

3. Memo to Schubert Smith from Mr. Sinclair, dated September 24.

4. Memo to Sadek Bey Husseini from Dr. Stratton, dated September 27, re departure Louis M. Smith.

5. Memo to Dr. Stratton from Mr. Sinclair, re housing, dated September 23.

6. Memo to Schubert Smith from Mr. Sinclair, dated September 24, re Payment of Salary to Kiblawi.

7. Memo to Sadek Bey Husseini from Dr. Stratton transmitting July and August Monthly Report to SAG, September 17.

8. Letter to Tracy Welling from Dr. Stratton, dated September 29.

9. Point IV September Report - Saudi Arabia, dated September 27.

10. Proposed Draft of Program Agreement in Field of Natural Resources (Revised) dated October 4.

11. Memo to Sadek Beh Husseini from Dr. Stratton, dated October 1, re revision of Program Agreements.

12. English (revised) copies of Program Agreements

13. Royal Decree 79, dated September 22, 1952

14. Comments of Dr. Young, October 4, re opening SA Monetary Agency.

15. Letter to Trevor Christie, dated September 25.

16. Draft of letter to FinMin re housing.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
October 9, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Schubert Smith
Administrative Officer
American Embassy

FROM: Mr. E. F. Sinclair
Acting Executive Officer

RE: TCA Manual of Policy and Operations

An official Manual of Policy and Operations for TCA, copy attached, has been begun. It contains policy and operating instructions applicable to both domestic and foreign operations and is for the guidance of all personnel concerned with technical cooperation activities.

An extra copy of all material that will come into this office for the manual will be forwarded.

E. F. Sinclair
Acting Executive Officer

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
October 9, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: TCA Staff

FROM: Mr. E. F. Sinclair
Acting Executive Officer

RE: TCA Manual of Policy and Operations

An official Manual of Policy and Operations for TCA has been begun. It contains policy and operating instructions applicable to both domestic and foreign operations and is for the guidance of all personnel concerned with technical cooperation activities.

This copy will be on file in my office and is available to all staff members. As material for the manual is received, each new addition will be routed.

E. F. Sinclair
Acting Executive Officer

TCA:pm - 10-9-52

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 9, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: TCA Staff

FROM: Edward Sinclair, Acting Executive Officer

All persons contemplating trips to Asmara must secure yellow fever shots before leaving Jidda.

CHRON
11 Oct

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

RESTRICTED

October 9, 1952.

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

Dr. Thomas A. Hart
Chief Country Division, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Tom:

I am in accord with the philosophy of "shirt sleeve" diplomacy and I believe that we follow that doctrine here. Nevertheless for the record I am enclosing a "Memorandum for Files" which covers a recent episode and perhaps raises questions as to the status of TCA personnel here and in other countries.

Cordially yours,

Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RESTRICTED

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 9, 1952.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES
Dictated by Samuel S. Stratton

On Tuesday, October 7, I heard indirectly of a dinner and reception to be given by the Crown Prince on Thursday evening. Since I had received no invitation, I asked Sadek Bey Husseini if he would inquire re this affair. Sadek reported Wednesday morning that the reception and dinner would be in the Royal Palace at 7 p.m. Wednesday, October 8.

He had talked with the Crown Prince's secretary and through him brought me an oral invitation to attend the dinner. Sadek was informed by the secretary that my name had never been given to the Foreign Office as a member of the Embassy for protocol purposes.

Wednesday noon, I informed Crawford, Third Secretary and Vice Consul of the Embassy and in charge (both Ambassador Hare and Counselor of Embassy Abboy were out of Jidda) that I had been invited to the Crown Prince's dinner under the circumstances described above, but I did not understand why my name had never been presented to the Foreign Office. I was informed that TCA personnel, although they had certain privileges re customs, etc., were not reported to the Foreign Office as members of the diplomatic mission here.

I informed Crawford that I carried a Diplomatic passport with rank of attache. He was astonished and said that in that case my name most certainly should have been presented to the Foreign Office.

I then checked with Schubert Smith, Administrative Officer of the Embassy. He explored his Personnel files and found my appointment as attache and Director of TCA dated February 19,1952. He said it must have been an oversight, that my name had never been presented to the Foreign Office.

Present

Present at the Crown Prince's dinner were representatives of all legations and embassies in Jidda. The U.S. representation consisted of Crawford; Hopper, Assistant Attache; Schubert Smith, Administrative Officer; Hector Arlotta, General Services Officer; and Orris Page of FBO. I assume Arlotta was brought here as part of the TCA support.

This group, with others of the Jidda diplomatic corps, were given protocol treatment - i.e., in seating at table and in segregation in different rooms of the Palace prior to going into dinner. The Country Director was included with American business and professional men. He was asked by members of this group why he was not included with the "brass" and gave an appropriate reply.

I do not know the situation regarding protocol for TCA personnel or directors in other countries, but I assume that Directors have some diplomatic standing and I shall discuss this matter with Ambassador Hare when he returns to Jidda.

CHRON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 11, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Dr. William J. Edens

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton

RE: Soils Specialist
W. A. Bloodworth

1. While you were in Dhahran, the State Department inquired by telegram if we could use a Soils Specialist for a two or three week period. After discussing the matter with Mr. Moon, I cabled Washington that we would not need a Soils Specialist on a two or three week basis.

2. Another cable from the State Department gave personnel data on W. A. Bloodworth, proposed Animal and Poultry Specialist, and pointed out that if recruited he would come to Jidda with 10 year old daughter and 12 year old son. I have not replied officially in regard to Bloodworth. I shall be glad to discuss this matter with you.

CHRON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 11, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Sadek Bey Husseini

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton

RE: Submittal of Letter to His Excellency, Najib Bey Salha, re Survey of Jidda Customs Accounts by Fuad Abu-Izzeddin

I enclose for your transmittal to His Excellency, Najib Bey Salha, my letter approving Fuad Abu-Izzeddin's report on the Jidda Customs Accounts and his fee of $3,000.

I would appreciate your forwarding this promptly to His Excellency.

CHRON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 11, 1952.

Excellency:

On the recommendation of Dr. Arthur N. Young and Mr. John A. Dunaway, I wish to give my approval to the report of Fuad Abu-Izzeddin on the Jidda Customs Accounts.

Mr. Izzeddin has made his fee $3,000 for this study. It is our opinion that this is a fair amount, and I recommend that he be paid.

I enclose a copy of Mr. Izzeddin's letter to Mr. Dunaway with regard to his report and fee.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

His Excellency,
Hafih Bey Salha,
Assistant Deputy Minister
of Finance,
J i d d a.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda

October 9, 1952.

Excellency:

In accordance with our discussion on October 1, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency of the intention of the United States Government to pay cost of housing of Point Four American personnel in Saudi Arabia. I am instructed to amend present agreements and pending agreements so that the final sentence of Paragraph (a) of Article III shall read:

> "The Government of the United States of America will pay the salaries and allowances of this personnel, cost of their travel and transportation of their personal effects to Saudi Arabia and return in accordance with the laws and regulations of the United States of America, and unless otherwise specified in project agreements the cost of suitable housing in Saudi Arabia. In addition, the Government of the United States of America will furnish the personnel with surface transportation within Saudi Arabia."

Article IV shall read as follows:

> "The Government of Saudi Arabia shall contribute a fair share of the cost of this program to be mutually agreed to in subsequent project agreements entered into between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Saudi Arabia."

His Excellency
Shaikh Abdullah Sulaiman,
Minister of Finance,
J i d d a .

It is our desire to negotiate leases for houses on the Baker Compound now occupied by Messrs. Stratton, Brown, Jackson, Dougherty, Young, Kennedy, and Dunaway.

In addition, we would like to rent the house now occupied as Mr. Brown's office, as soon as he moves to the new office building.

It is also our desire to negotiate for rental of the apartment house now under construction on the compound, and we express the hope that we shall have priority treatment for houses now being constructed on the compound.

I am authorized to make the effective date to pay the cost of housing of our personnel the date of signing of pending program agreements by the Saudi Arabian Government and the United States Government.

It should be noted that project agreements such as the Railroad Survey may provide for the Saudi Arabian Government to furnish housing for employees of the company employed by Point Four. The offer of the United States Government to pay cost of housing does not cover employees of firms that may be engaged by Point Four to carry out projects agreed upon in separate project agreements.

I shall be glad to arrange for negotiations for leases at the convenience of Your Excellency.

Accept, Your Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

CHRON
11 Oct.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 11, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Sadek Bey Husseini

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton

RE: Translation and Transmittal of Letter to His Excellency, Shaikh Abdullah Sulaiman.

I enclose for your translation and transmittal to His Excellency, Shaikh Abdullah Sulaiman, my letter covering new arrangements for paying cost of housing for Point Four American personnel.

I would appreciate your prompt handling of this letter.

cc: Sadek Bey Husseini
(Extra copy)
AmEmbassy Jidda
TCA Washington
TCA file-Housing

CHRON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 11, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Edward Betzig

FROM: Samuel S. Stratton

RE: SAG Monthly Report; Industrial and Commercial Schools; Program and Budget Material

Please give high priority to the preparation and submittal of our Monthly Report (September) to SAG.

I wish you would also keep closely in touch with both the Industrial and Commercial Schools and do everything to expedite their opening.

I remind you also of program and budget material to be prepared for Washington by December 15.

You will, of course, check all incoming TOTEC cables and correspondence to make sure we are providing Washington with the program and budget material.

You might check from time to time with Husseini with regard to the progress being made on all of the revised program agreements now in their hands.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 11, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. E. F. Sinclair

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton

RE: TCA New Office Building

Will you please check the key situation for the new office building? It would be desirable to have sufficient keys so that every occupant of an office will have his own key, along with sufficient duplicates for secretaries.

It would be well to keep informed with regard to the earliest date of occupany of the building, so that we may protect ourselves and get the office space which we need before some other agency gets in.

If there is a question of moving in piecemeal, Brown's group should go first so that the house he now uses as an office can be released to us.

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 11, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Dr. Wm. J. Edens

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton

RE: "Arabian Research Division Current Affairs 1 October 1952"

The attached is a translation of an article loaned to me, among others, by Aramco. I thought it might interest you.

After you have read it, will you please return it so that I may return the complete file of translations to Aramco?

CHRON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 11, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sadek Bey Husseini

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton

RE: Young House and Automobile

It is my understanding from conversations with His Excellency, Najib Bey Salha that the house now occupied by Dr. Arthur N. Young will be made available for TCA personnel when it is vacated.

In a recent discussion with you, you generously agreed that cars now furnished by the Saudi Arabian Government for TCA would remain in the hands of TCA.

I shall very much appreciate it, therefore, if at the proper time you will turn over to me the keys to Dr. Young's house and the keys to his automobile.

Reservations have been made for Dr. Young to leave for Cairo on October 19.

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 12, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: TCA Staff

FROM: E. F. Sinclair

RE: Annual Leave

Kindly inform me as to approximate time you wish to take your vacation in order that there shall be no overlapping or divisions of the mission unprotected.

Also please let me have all applications for all types annual leave.

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 12, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: TCA Staff
AmEmbassy Staff

FROM: E. F. Sinclair

RE: Houseboys, Cooks, etc.

From time to time, persons wishing employment as houseboys or cooks come to this office. We have begun taking their names and jotting down comments concerning their recommendations.

Therefore, if at any time you are interested in employing a cook or houseboy, you may wish to come to this office to make arrangements for an interview.

In view of the fact that this is not done on an "official" basis, we do not make any promises nor discuss salary, etc. We only keep their name on record and ask them to come in once in a while in case anyone has need to employ them.

This is an unofficial memorandum.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

October 13, 1952

TO: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton

FROM: Dr. William J. Edens

RE: Soils Specialist
W. A. Bloodworth

I suggest that Mr. Bloodworth be informed of living conditions in Jidda, including schools and housing. Should he then desire to be assigned to Jidda, I recommend that he be employed and sent here just as soon as housing is available.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 13, 1952.

UNCLASSIFIED

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

Dear Mr. Bishop:

I find myself again imposing upon your good offices.

As you know, Miss Patricia Merlin of our TCA staff is a patient in the U. S. Air Force Hospital. I should like very much to have a medical report on her condition and if possible an estimate of when she will be able to return to duty. It would be desirable also for me to be informed with regard to any routines or medical treatments she should follow on return to duty.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation for your courteous and friendly help to our people who visit in your area.

Cordially yours,

Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

P.S. Have there been any inquiries re Point Four from Muscat? I shall be glad to discuss possibilities there with you or accompany you to Muscat if any Point Four questions arise.

Max W. Bishop, Esquire,
American Consul General,
American Consulate General,
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia

UNCLASSIFIED

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 13, 1952.

UNCLASSIFIED

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

Dear Mitzi:

Since Mr. Taylor is probably in the midst of packing and passporting prior to his trip, Mr. Sinclair is wondering if you could follow up on the items mentioned in his letter to Mr. Taylor dated September 17.

Therefore, if you could check on the Point Four literature requested and on the legal size file folders with file stickers and file separators, we'd appreciate it very much.

You must be hectically busy - as usual - and we can sympathize for our office remains busy continuously. We look forward to Mr. Taylor's visit. My very best to you.

Sincerely yours,

Lavonne

P.S.: Pat Marlin left Thursday at 3 p.m. for the U.S. Air Force Hospital in Dhahran for treatment of a fungus-infected foot. We've not heard from her yet, but expect to soon. She, too, sends her regards.

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 13, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Education Training Section, NEADS
TCA, Washington

FROM: Mr. Edward Betaig, Assistant Program Officer
TCA, Saudi Arabia

RE: Survey Form of Group Training for Candidates of Saudi Arabia.

Attached is the survey form of group training for candidates of Saudi Arabia.

We have read with interest Mr. Fryer's letter of September 23 concerning the proposed group training projects and believe that it is a move in the right direction. Experience in the field indicates the need for technicians in all areas. In Saudi Arabia it is most difficult to find candidates who fulfill the necessary requirements. However, it would seem likely that if such a training program proved successful, it would be a stimulus for others. Obviously, if more candidates were available, greater selectivity would be possible.

The number of trainees listed probably can be considerably enlarged in the future - especially in the areas of agriculture, education, and health. The advance training program of Aramco and the success of some of the trainees of the aviation training program indicate that well-selected Saudi Arabians can be successful in training at a college level even though they have had but one or two years of elementary schooling and no secondary schooling. Obviously, candidates chosen with such a slight educational background must have proven themselves in other endeavors.

Recently interest in the training program on the part of the Saudi Arabian Government has been increasing. This ought to mean that more candidates will be available in the future. It is expected that with the arrival of a field chief in Education the training program will be pushed more vigorously than in the past.

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Memorandum to: Mr. Schubert E. Smith
Administrative Officer
American Embassy

October 14, 1952

From: Mr. E. F. Sinclair
Acting Executive Officer

Re: Medical Chit
Diana A. George

On October 13, 1952, Mrs. Diana A. George visited Dr. Saadeh of the Lebanese Hospital.

Because of the emergency nature of this visit, Mrs. George did not have a medical chit. A further visit to the Lebanese Hospital is necessary for the purpose of having a blood count and other tests made. Medicine was furnished Mrs. George by Dr. Saadeh.

Will you please make out a form requesting medical treatment for Mrs. George which she may present at the hospital when she reports for the above mentioned tests.

C H Rom

Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

October 14, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton

RE: Wadis and Population Areas

Referring to your telegram No. 147 with respect to information as to the population and areas of wadis already surveyed by Mr. Glen Brown:

I am attaching hereto a memorandum giving the information with respect to various towns, and considerable additional information which I think will be of interest to the medical unit coming over here.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 15, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Schubert Smith

FROM: E. F. Sinclair

RE: Reimbursement for Costs Involved in Moving

Kindly reimburse the undersigned from TCA funds

18 Saudi Riyals

for labor required in moving Mr. John Stacy's furnishings from the Baker Compound to the Mecca Road apartment.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 15, 1952.

Mr. Hugh D. Powers
Director of Export Sales
The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company
Philadelphia Division
Philadelphia 15, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Powers:

This will acknowledge receipt of, and thank you for, your letter of October 2 enclosing catalog of industrial lift trucks and hoists manufactured by your company.

We shall be pleased to use the products of your company as and when it is possible to do so, as the undersigned is quite familiar with them and your company - especially the factory located at Stamford as I happen to be a resident of Connecticut.

Sincerely yours,

E. F. Sinclair
Acting Executive Officer

CHRON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 15, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: TCA Staff

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton

RE: Housing

TCA, Washington has authorized the Country Director to lease houses or apartments for personnel in Jidda.

As a first step under this new policy, we have leased a newly erected apartment house on Mecca Road. When completed, it will provide seven apartments. It is expected that negotiations will soon be initiated for leasing houses now occupied by TCA personnel on Baker Compound.

In assigning personnel to houses and apartments, it will be necessary to give consideration to titles and to FSS classifications. In the future, personnel with dependents will be expected to bring household furniture and effects. A few apartments will be furnished by TCA, and it is contemplated that occupants of such apartments will be persons without dependents accompanying them. Occupants of these apartments may be requested on occasion to provide "hospitality" to visitors from Washington or to newly-arrived personnel who may be waiting permanent housing facilities.

It is expected that personnel occupying property leased by TCA will observe all regulations which it may be necessary to establish from time to time.

cc: TCA, Wash

CHRON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 15, 1952.

Miss Suad El Husseini
Lebanon College of Suk el Gharb
Beirut, Lebanon

Dear Miss El Husseini:

I would have written to you sooner, but I have been away from Jidda and consequently am only now catching up on my correspondence.

I have been studying your case and am communicating with Mr. Edwin Locke in Beirut and Mr. Farnsworth, Chief, Education Division, Technical Cooperation Service, Lebanon.

Probably you will hear from them in the near future. In any case, please keep in touch with this office.

Be assured we will do all we can to help you in acquiring the scholarship.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Botsig
Acting Program Officer

cc: Locke
Farnsworth
TCA Washington

CHRON

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

RESTRICTED

October 15, 1952.

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

Your letter of September 24 was received and I appreciate your comments concerning the Monthly Report of August.

I am writing to you about a matter concerning refugees and would appreciate your help. Last July we submitted the name of Miss Suad el Husseini as a candidate for an American University of Beirut scholarship. While she is a Palestinian, her father has become a citizen of Saudi Arabia, and she states that she is a resident of Saudi Arabia. Besides being a well qualified candidate, her family relationships are such as to make her case important. She is related to Sadek Bey Husseini, TCA Liaison Officer in Saudi Arabia, and also to another Husseini, who is a close adviser of the King. I do not need to comment on the role that this family plays in Middle Eastern affairs.

However, Dr. Penrose, in a letter dated September 8, states:

> "We were surprised to note your statement that Miss Suad should be eligible for one of the scholarships open to Palestinian refugees in Saudi Arabia. The University has not been informed of the existence of an allocation of fellowships in this category, but I am attempting to find out from Mr. Edwin Locke whether or not such an allocation in fact exists."

He continues by questioning the likelihood of her nomination by the Saudi Arabian Government and states that no more fellowships are available to Palestinian refugees under UNRWA this year.

The Honorable
Edwin A. Locke, Jr.,
Special Representative of the
Secretary of State,
American Embassy,
Beirut, Lebanon

Also,

Also, Dr. Penrose in a letter to John Bovie, American Vice Consul, on July 21 notes: "I was surprised to hear that you were under the impression that last year three scholarships had been allocated to Palestinians resident in Saudi Arabia. It was my impression that all Palestinian fellowships had been handled either through UNRWA or in a very few cases through the Arab League.....We have no record of Palestinians nominated from Saudi Arabia. According to present practice, Palestinians in Saudi Arabia should send their application for TCA fellowship to UNRWA in Beirut."

However, the booklet put out by the AUB, entitled "Regulations for TCA Fellowships at the AUB 1952-53" states on Page 1:

> "Palestinian Arab students may be nominated by the governments of the countries in which they reside or through UNRWA."

Contrary to what Dr. Penrose has written in the above-mentioned letters, this regulation would seem to make possible the nomination of Palestinians by the SAG.

We are personally interested in this case and hope you can discuss it with Dr. Penrose. We have been informed that Registrar Fleihar of AUB says that Point 4 has nothing to do with such matters and that they have to be cleared by UNRWA or UNRRA. This would seem strange in light of the fact that the scholarships are dependent on Point 4 money. We are most desirous of getting both our trainee program for Saudi Arabia operating and also for the placement of qualified students with the AUB. You are aware of the difficulties we face here. The positive act of having trainees in the United States and students in the AUB should go a long ways towards dispelling the idea that we talk of training and scholarships but do not grant them.

Sadek Bey Husseini has been successful in persuading the Saudi Arabian Government to approve a number of people for training. He is interested in this problem and can be even more helpful in the future. We believe being able to do something concrete for Miss Suad Husseini will have effects beyond the mere placing of a university candidate.

If nothing can be done at this time for Miss Husseini, we trust that you will make some provision for the allocation of fellowships to Palestinian refugees in Saudi Arabia.

Your attention in this matter is most appreciated. Dr. Stratton sends you his very best regards and hopes that he will see you sometime in the not too distant future.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Betzig
Acting Program Officer

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 15, 1952.

Mr. Richard D. Farnsworth
Chief, Education Division
Technical Cooperation Service
Lebanon, Beirut

Dear Mr. Farnsworth:

I would appreciate it if you would clarify for us the problem of placement of Palestinian refugee students in Saudi Arabia on Point 4 scholarships in the American University of Beirut. The problem arose in the case of a Palestinian student, Miss Saad Husseini.

The pamphlet, "The Regulations for T.C.A. Fellowships at the American University of Beirut 1952-53" states:

> "Palestinian Arab students may be nominated by the other governments of the countries in which they reside, or through UNRWA."

Dr. Penrose, in a letter (1) dated 21 July 1952 to John Boule, American Vice Consul, and (2) dated 8 September 1952 to me, states the following:

(1) "I was surprised to hear that you were under the impression that last year three scholarships had been allocated to Palestinian resident in Saudi Arabia. It was my impression that all Palestinian fellowships had been handle either through UNRWA or in a few cases through the Arab League.... We have no record of Palestinians nominated from Saudi Arabia. According to present practice, Palestinians in Saudi Arabia should send their application for TCA fellowship to UNRWA in Beirut."

(2) "We were

(2) "We were surprised to note your statement that Miss Suad should be eligible for one of the scholarships open to Palestinian refugees in Saudi Arabia. The University has not been informed of the existence of an allocation of fellowships in this category, but I am attempting to find out from Mr. Edwin Locke whether or not such an allocation in fact exists."

I have written to Mr. Locke concerning this matter and would appreciate it if you would get in touch with him.

If Saudi Arabia does not have an allocation of scholarships for Palestinian students at this time, I believe such should be made. It was Mr. Bowie's understanding that Saudi Arabia had a quota of three Palestinians in 1951.

The case of Miss Husseini is of particular concern to us, as she is well qualified and is also related to Sadek Bey Husseini, SAG Liaison Officer for TCA and to a Husseini who is a close advisor of the King. We seek to push our scholarship program to AUB not only for Palestinians but also for Saudis. Hence, we would appreciate anything you may do to help us in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Betaig
Acting Program Officer

CHRON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 15, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Sadek Bey Husseini

FROM: Rivard Betzig

RE: Monthly Report of Operations to the Saudi Arabian Government for Month of September, 1952.

I hereby transmit to you for translation and transmittal to His Excellency, Najib Bey Salha, a progress report on the Technical Cooperation Administration activities for the month of September 1952.

Your kind cooperation in handling the translation and transmittal of this report is sincerely appreciated.

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 15, 1952.

MONTHLY REPORT OF OPERATIONS TO THE SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT
MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1952

EDUCATION

Mr. Adel Kiblawi, Assistant Director of the Jidda Commercial School, arrived from Beirut and began working on the many problems concerning the organization and opening of the school.

Due to unforeseen difficulties, the school was not able to open as expected in September. However, it is expected to begin early in October. The school represents a joint effort on the part of Point 4 and a group of Saudi Arabian merchants and businessmen in Jidda. Point 4 is paying the salary and expenses of Mr. Kiblawi for at least one year and has provided the needed typewriters, adding machine and school supplies. The local committee is furnishing room space in the Binnagr Building on Binnagr Street; also the school furnishings and electricity. Local interest is developing in the school, and between 25 and 30 students have registered for the classes which are to be held from 6:30 to 9 p.m. To date no students have registered for the day session, but it is expected that in the future a day section of the school will be started. It is hoped that similar schools will be started in other cities of Saudi Arabia under similar dual Point 4 and local sponsorship.

During the middle of the month, nearly $10,000 worth of tools and equipment purchased in Beirut for installation in the Jidda Industrial School arrived in Jidda. It is hoped that the tools, etc. will be installed and ready for operation early in October. Such practical Point 4 aid is an essential part of TCA philosophy which seeks to produce visible results by providing for well-equipped vocational schools. Thus, through local initiative and the technical and material aid of Point 4, concrete results are achieved.

Applications

Applications for Point 4 Trainee grants and fellowships are being processed. The Saudi Arabian Government has approved of the applications of three of the men. Of necessity, processing of applicants is a slow procedure. However, it is expected that several will be ready in the next month or two. Two men, Sedeca Hassanian and Hussein Kadi, have been awarded Point 4 grants for 12 months of training.

A request for the Department of Education concerning the appointment of one or two American vocational teachers for the Industrial School is under consideration.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Finance: Plans were completed for the formal opening of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency on October 1. The Saudi Arabian Government has subscribed in full the Agency's capital equivalent to six million dollars. The Agency is directed by Mr. George Blowers. Dr. Young submitted reports dealing with various monetary problems.

Customs: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Customs Advisor, presented a report covering some phases of operations at the Port of Jidda. Following a study of the report, the Saudi Arabian Government accepted the recommendations concerning the elimination of payment of duty by means of promissory notes from merchants. Other recommendations are still being considered.

In collaboration with Mr. Dunaway, Mr. Fuad Izzeddin, Accountant Expert in the employ of the Saudi Arabian Government, presented a report dealing with defects in the present accounting methods in customs administration. Following review by Mr. Dunaway, Mr. Izzeddin's proposals for improved accounting methods were presented to the Saudi Arabian Government.

Tariff: Mr. Robert B. Kennedy's detailed report for new tariff regulations has been submitted to the Saudi Arabian Government.

Budget: During the month, Mr. John A. Stacy held several meetings with the Director General of Finance and the Director of Budgets for discussions of the forthcoming "Call for Estimate" for the Saudi Arabian Government finance year 1371-72 (1952-53). Mr. Stacy's views were presented in person to the Minister of Finance.

NATURAL RESOURCES

During the month, Dr. Glen Brown and Mr. Roy Jackson have been out of the country attending conferences. With the improvement in weather conditions, this group will vigorously pursue the field studies begun previously. The water development program, geological surveys and mapping schedules will be extended with the arrival sometime in October of two additional geologists. Regions where work will be done include the Asir, Nejd and Hejaz.

AGRICULTURE

Dr. William J. Edens, Chief of the Agricultural group arrived in Dhahran during September in order to make a study of the agricultural problems and potentialities of the El Hasa Province. Accompanied by Mr. Guy Hamilton, Aramco Agricultural Advisor, and Mr. Edward Betzig, Acting Program Officer of TCA, he held conferences with Saudi Arabian Government officials and studied local conditions in Dammam, the Qatif oases, Jubail, Hasa Oasis, Hofuf, el Kharj and other oases and towns. This area has definite agricultural development possibilities but the high water table, drainage difficulties and salts in the soil complicate the problem. Dr. Edens will head up a group of agriculturists for work in Saudi Arabia in areas not yet decided. Their efforts should be productive of definite results in the attempt to make fuller use of Saudi Arabia agricultural resources.

PROGRAM

Upon the return to Jidda of Dr. Glen Brown, Dr. Stratton plans to hold conferences with staff members in order to draw up plans for discussions with the Saudi Arabian Government concerning projects for the coming months. With a larger program in view, it is expected that new projects will be started, giving increased technical and material assistance to Saudi Arabia.

Dr. Stratton has communicated to the Saudi Arabian Government Point Four's intention of assuming in the future the cost of housing all American Point 4 personnel by amending present and pending agreements. Point 4 will also furnish the personnel with surface transportation within Saudi Arabia. These proposals have been incorporated in the agreements. Implementation is dependent on a favorable response from the Saudi Arabian Government and the signing of the agreements by the two governments. Assumption by the United States of housing costs represents an additional American contribution to the Point 4 program in Saudi Arabia. This was not included in the original agreement. In this way, the cost of United States technicians in Saudi Arabia will be borne entirely by the United States, and Saudi Arabian Government contributions can be used wholly for strict development purposes.

As individual projects get underway, and results are achieved, the benefits of this fruitful cooperation between the United States and Saudi Arabia will be obvious.

Point 4 has aided and will continue to aid Saudi Arabia in the development of its natural resources; the location of water sources; the establishment of modern fiscal, monetary and administrative procedures and organization; the starting of schools and health centers; and projects in agriculture which will increase Saudi Arabian agricultural productivity. While recommendations and reports are part of the results of Point 4 work, stress is and will be laid on doing specific and concrete works which will be beneficial to the people and government of Saudi Arabia.

EDetzig/1

Edward Detzig
Acting Program Officer

cc: TCA Washington
Amlhbassy Jidda
Route-TCA Staff

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 15, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: The Occupants of Hecon Road Apartments

FROM: R. F. Sinclair

RE: Regulations

Reference is made to the last paragraph of October 15 memo to TCA Staff from Dr. Stratton concerning "Housing."

The following regulations will be strictly observed in connection with the occupancy of the apartments on Hecon Road.

1. No automobiles belonging to tenants will be parked in front of the building. All parking of TCA personnel automobiles shall be on the east side of the building or in the rear.

2. Due to the serious shortage of electric current in Jidda, the "deep freezes" shall not be connected until further notice. This must be adhered to until such time as the electric current is increased.

   Further, in the future these units will be used by two apartments (families) respectively; as additional personnel come out to the field, assignment as to the use of these units will be made necessary.

3. All tenants are cautioned in the wasteful use of water. We are all aware of the very limited supply of water in Jidda and its use by tenants must be governed accordingly. The fact there is a 3,000 gallon storage tank at the Apartment does not mean unnecessary use of water. It may be that this supply will be curtailed at any time that suits the convenience of the City of Jidda. Our personnel living in Bakar Compound are, as you all know, limited in their water supply. We hope that the tenants at Hecon Road will likewise be careful in its use.

4. In connection with the use of the AC units, the tenants will use extreme care in their use. This is again incident to the lack of electric current in Jidda. When rooms are not being occupied, AC units must be cut off, especially during the day.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 15, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Sadek Bey Husseini
Director, Liaison Office

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting Program Officer

RE: Instructions for Completing "Application for U.S. Government International Training Grant"

Please note the instructions on Page Four of the Application. Since the form was printed, the procedure has been modified and simplified in the following way: Note B 1-8.

B. 1. Medical Examination. It should be made by a competent physician. In the future, certification should read "There are no signs of communicable disease which would endanger the health of persons with whom he would be working while in the U. S. The applicant is physically able to carry on a full course of training and study in a different country involving adjustment to a strange environment, and probably requiring long hours of work." It need not be in duplicate. Chest X-ray examinations should be made and film submitted.

2. If no birth certificate, etc., is available, a statement from you stating that the candidate is a bonafide resident of the country is sufficient.

3. These letters are not required by the Department but the U.S. Director may require letters for his own use in evaluation of the applicant.

4. If the transcript is not available, an affidavit from you or a responsible local person having knowledge of the facts will be acceptable.

5. You will please provide each candidate with this statement or have some other Saudi Arabian Government official supply same.

6. As on instruction sheet.

7. As on instruction sheet.

8. As on instruction sheet.

Edward Betzig
Acting Program Officer

CHRON

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 16, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Sadek Bey Husseini

FROM: Edward Betzig

RE: Five Trainees for Automatic Telephone System

This is to acknowledge your note of October 15, 1952 to Dr. Stratton requesting that five trainees be awarded Point 4 training grants in order to study automatic telephone systems. It is stated that royal approval has been granted.

It is expected by the United States that candidates for training, on return to their countries origin, will be employed by the Government in the field in which they have trained. Point 4 is interested in aiding the Saudi Arabian Government to provide practical and useful training for qualified candidates.

Point 4 pays for tuition, subsistence and travel of trainees during their stay in the United States. The host government is expected to pay for the cost of transportation to and from the United States.

As regards this request for training, it would be appreciated if more details were supplied as to the following:

1. What will the trainees study? Installation; operation; maintenance; repairs; etc.

2. As systems differ, such training is usually for a specific telephone system. Is such planned at present?

3. What is the educational and employment experience of the candidates for these proposed grants?

4. Are there candidates available with education and training in telephone engineering, tele-communication, etc.?

Your prompt reply would be appreciated as the organization of such a training program would need preparation and planning.

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

RESTRICTED October 16, 1952.

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer
Assistant Administrator, NEADS
Technical Cooperation Administration
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This letter is in reply to your Weekly Series Letter No. 19 dated September 26 received October 13.

I. PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION

Public Administration and Government Services

Dr. Young: Present plans are for Dr. Young to leave on the 19th of October. I have requested that the keys to his house should be turned over to TCA on his departure. Until we are certain that the house will be turned over to us, I do not feel justified in releasing more personnel from Washington.

John Stacy: The Stacys moved into the new apartment house, Tuesday, October 14. Prior to the move, they had been staying with us on the compound for several days to give Kennedy opportunity to prepare the house for the arrival of his wife and two children. The Kennedy family is expected to arrive at 3 today.

Delays and difficulties in providing water, plus deficiencies in plumbing equipment, have produced very uncomfortable living conditions for the Stacys up to the moment. Water has had to be carried up two flights in buckets from a tank located outside the building. Without going into details, I can only report that we are still attempting to make the apartment house liveable, and plumbers are at work there today.

RESTRICTED

Dunaway: I have made no formal announcement of Dunaway's appointment as Chief of the division; but will do so on the 20th of October.

Gillis: Although you make mention of Gillis in your Series 19 letter, I assume that he is definitely not under consideration for any position in Saudi Arabia.

Bode: I knowthat Bode plans to join TCA Washington staff around November 1. It is quite possible that I shall wish him to be sent to Jidda as soon thereafter as possible. I will keep you informed in this regard.

I am still thinking of using Bode for Fiscal and Budget work in my office, as well as the accounting officer for the Public Administration group. It will be very desirable for Mr.Bode to be given full and complete instructions with regard to budget and procurement procedures for the field.

Statistician: The SAG is contemplating setting up an Economic Division within the Ministry of Finance. Mr. Jalal' Husseini, a Palestinian who formerly held a high position in the Palestinian Government, will probably be engaged to head up this Economic Division. I have had several talks with him, and it is my feeling that if we recruit a competent statistician TCA could be very helpful in bringing about a better organization of the Finance Ministry. I know you are continuing to search for a competent statistician.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Brown: Brown sent a message yesterday from Beirut saying he was held there since his visa for reentry into Saudi Arabia had expired. Apparently he did not get in touch with the Saudi Arabian Government Legation nor with our Embassy for help. We have, therefore, cabled him through the Foreign Office here permission to reenter Saudi Arabia.

Since planes do not arrive daily from Beirut, it may be several days before he is in Jidda. This delay is regretable since further conferences on the Asir Project are awaiting his return.

Bogue and Goudarzi: On October 7, you informed us by cable that Bogue and Goudarzi were being held in Washington until further instructions from Jidda. Nevertheless, we received a cable October 15 announcing the arrival in Jidda on October 16 of Bogue. I met the plane at 5:30 this morning, but Bogue was not on the passenger list, and we have had no further word from him.

This morning we received a cable from Goudarzi which I have been unable to answer. It came from Beirut indicating he would arrive yesterday, the 15th, and asking for a reply to be sent to Cairo Airport. There are two airports in Cairo and one does not usually come to Jidda-Beirut via Cairo. Since we cannot reply to his telegram, we merely await further word from him.

All communications from the Natural Resources group referred to above have been by private wire and have reached me only through other members of the Natural Resources group. Both the Ambassador and I believe that all official telegrams should come through the Embassy marked "Totec." This matter was discussed with Johnson and Taylor in Washington. I shall call the matter to Brown's attention again upon his arrival here.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Ferguson: I shall cable for Ferguson to come to Jidda the moment I feel certain we can provide housing for him.

EDUCATION

Dolly: I telegraphed October 11, requested Dolly to come immediately to Jidda. I have received no estimated time of arrival.

Because of the problems involved in getting our two schools operating, I felt that Dolly should be given priority over Ferguson and the geologists.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AGRICULTURE

Edens: Dr. William J. Edens, Chief of the Agriculture group, arrived in Jidda October 8 from Dhahran.

GENERAL

Secretarial Situation: Mrs. Stacy plans to submit her resignation to take effect October 25. Pat Marlin is in the U.S. Air Force Hospital in Dhahran under treatment for a fungus infection. At present we have not been informed as to when she may reenter on duty here. Mrs. George has had a recurrence of an ulcerie condition which causes her pain although she attempts to remain at the office. Lavonne is taking a well deserved change and rest in Asmara beginning October 24 through November 2.

Our need for additional secretarial services is now becoming critical. Because of living conditions here, I have been giving thought to recruitment of male secretaries, but I am unwilling to make that decision yet. Possible serious consideration should be given, however, to the appointment of single women on a one-year basis in posts such as this. Even if we could ever provide reasonably adequate housing for single secretaries, life outside of office hours remains "limiting."

Our present plans are to move Lavonne and Pat into one of the apartments in our new apartment house. This apartment is adequate to house three single secretaries. We shall use a Knoll unit to furnish the apartment, and supplement with additional furniture if necessary. The apartment should be ready for occupancy in about one week from this date.

With this information, perhaps you can speed the recruitment of at least one additional secretary for us. She, of course, must be a stable person and she should be given full information of the difficulties of living at this post. For the present, an additional secretary would be assigned to a pool and not to one individual.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

III PROGRAM

I will report the situation with regard to our total program in a subsequent letter.

Cordially,

Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 16, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Sadek Bey Husseini

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton

RE: Attached Letter to His Excellency Shaikh Abdullah Sulaiman, and "Table Showing Dates of Ship Arrivals and Reports on Cargo by Port Authority", with Covering Letter from Mr. John A. Dunaway.

I enclose for your transmittal to the Saudi Arabian Government "Table Showing Dates of Ship Arrivals and Reports on Cargo by Port Authority".

Your kind attention to this request is appreciated.

Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

SSS/1
Enclosures

Note: See Customs File for TABLE

CHRON

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 16, 1952

Your Excellency:

With my approval, Mr. John A. Dunaway herewith submits a report showing dates of ship arrivals and reports on cargo by port authority.

The Table supplements his report of September 2, 1952.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Very truly yours,

Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

His Excellency,
Shaikh Abdullah Sulaiman,
Minister of Finance,
J i d d a.

CHRON

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 16, 1952.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to forward a table prepared by Jidda Customs showing the dates of ship arrivals and the dates on which cargo reports were rendered to Customs by the company operating the Port.

It will be noted that this report covers all ships arriving between 8/8/71 and 8/11/71 and that the time required to submit reports varies from one to seventy-six days.

This table supplements a report submitted under date of September 2, 1952, in which the handling and reporting on cargo by the company operating the Jidda Port were discussed at some length.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency,

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Customs Advisor

His Excellency,
The Minister of Finance,
JIDDA

TABLE SHOWING DATES OF SHIP ARRIVALS
AND
REPORTS ON CARGO BY PORT AUTHORITY

NAME OF VESSEL	ARABIC DATE OF ARRIVAL	DATE OF SUBMITTING THE REPORT BY PORT AUTHORITIES	NUMBER OF DAYS
Al Taif	8/8/1371	14/9/1371	36
Yusuf	10/8/1371	20/8/1371	10
Jehankir	10/8/1371	22/8/1371	12
Al Hag	10/8/1371	20/8/1371	10
Ghuxen	11/8/1371	1/9 /1371	20
Fumiro	11/8/1371	1/9 /1371	20
Tawfik	11/8/1371	1/9 /1371	20
Bontinia	13/8/1371	19/8/1371	6
Steel Chemist	14/8/1371	29/8/1371	15
Marken	14/8/1371	29/8/1371	15
Yusuf	16/8/1371	21/8/1371	5
Hugly	16/8/1371	26/8/1371	10
Sulfory	16/8/1371	15/10/1371	59
Al Hag	17/8/1371	19/8/1371	2
Axen Fils	19/8/1371	5/11/1371	76
Athen	19/8/1371	11/10/1371	52
Yusuf	20/8/1371	28/8/71	8
Alkarim	21/8/1371	28/8/71	7
Safina Arab	22/8/1371	25/8/71	3
Captin Lamp	22/8/1371	27/8/71	5
Bayanita	21/8/1371	27/8/71	6
Geargusib	21/8/1371	11/10/71	50
Hellnik Krisola	23/8/1371	11/10/71	48
Taitus	22/8/1371	15/10/71	53
Maria Vetoria	23/8/1371	11/10/71	48
Al Sabre	23/8/1371	10/9/71	17
Stadium	24/8/1371	28/9/71	34
Al Zamalik	24/8/1371	5/9/71	41
Ponter Senia	25/8/1371	23/9/71	28
Flying Arrow	22/8/1371	7/10/71	45
Nasir	28/8/1371	15/10/71	47
Ala Min	27/8/1371	15/9/71	18
Mendsor	27/8/1371	9/10/71	42
Akbar	28/8/1371	14/9/71	16
Mozaffary	1/9 /1371	9/10/71	38
Steel Director	1/9 /1371	9/10/71	38
Pomirol	1/9 /1371	14/10/71	44
Flying Trader	29/8/1371	4/10 /71	35
Kertosono	5/9 /1371	11/10 /71	36
Al Taif	5/9 /1371	27/9 /71	22
Al Hag	6/9 /1371	25/9 /71	19
Tendarios	9/9 /1371	25/9 /71	16
Halfaya	9/9 /1371	25/9 /71	16
Montiliopo	11/9/1371	11/10 /71	30
Flying Clipper	9/9 /1371	11/10 /71	32

NAME OF VESSEL	ARABIAC DATE OF ARRIVAL	DATE OF SUBMITTING THE REPORT BY PORT AUTHORITIES	NUMBER OF DAYS
Al Karim	11-9-1371	25-9-1371	14
Al Zamalik	12-9-	11-10-	29
Sinkarlo	12-9	25-11-	73
Tymafo	12-9	12-11	60
Vemus	14-9	29-10	45
Jawa	13-9	15-10	32
Morbihan	14-9	11-10-	27
Bidonto	15-9	21-9	6
Al Halal	16-9	11-10	5
Garbita	15-9	22-10	37
Al Amin	19-9	11-10	22
Bianita	18-9	27-9	9
Siram	18-9	15-10	27
Steel Fabricator	21-9	15-10	24
Athena	20-9	15-10	25
Letright	21-9	24-10	33
Sagara	22-9	3-11	41
Frezland	22-9	Not Submitted	
Letrkrok	23-9	22-11	59
Vensinzo	24-9	Not Submitted	
Sir John Franklin	25-9	15-10	20
Salfury	25-9	1-11	36
Steel Executive	28-9	22-10	24
Al Hag	28-9	21-10	23
Al Karim	28-9	23-10	25
Pontinia	28-9	12-10	14
Steel Architect	3-10	29-10	26
Al Taif	3-10	3-11	30
Mekand	5-10	12-10	7
Blagosa	6-10	7-11	31
Jiorjosp	6-10	3-11	27
Brafora	8-10	21-10	13
Falbrato	8-10	29-10	21
Alhalal	9-10	Not Submitted	
Sagara	9-10	24-10	15
Lendy	10-10	4-11	24
Steel Age	11-10-	21-10	10
Cotafidy	9-10	22-10	13
Ramsen Haiets	11-10	19-10	8
Silver Walnut	11-10	23-10	12
Tawaly	13-10	21-10	8
Safina Arab	15-10	15-10	3
Al Amin	15-10	23-10	8
Tendarios	15-10	23-10	8
Polisas	13-10	Not Submitted	
Anolak	15-10	20-11	35

NAME OF VESSEL	ARABIC DATE OF ARRIVAL	DATE OF SUBMITTING THE REPORT BY PORT AUTHORITIES	NUMBER OF DAYS
Boris	16-10-1371	4-11-1371	18
Al Zahir	16-10	24-10	8
Lowana	17-10	24-10	7
Caltex	17-10	24-10	7
Bianita	17-10	23-10	6
Azefego	17-10	21-10	4
Medan	18-10	24-11	36
Trafit	18-10	Not Submitted	
Brownpels	19-10	Not Submitted	
Talody	20-10	13-11	23
Monty Seripo	21-10	20-11	29
Lahnik	20-10	Not Submitted	
Pomirol	21-10	4-11	11
Al Taif	20-10	5-11	12
Jabnjet	23-10	Not Submitted	
Broklen Hites	24-10	8-11	11
Sagara	27-10	3-11	8
Tarakan	25-10	3-11	6
Al Hag	27-10	7-11	16
Safina Arab	21-10	3-11	12
Steel Advocate	21-10	24-11	33
Steel Surveyor	21-10	11-11	20
Muzaffary	21-10	5-11	2
Jekankeer	3-11	Not Submitted	
Khalal	4-11	7-11	3
Trules	4-11	7-11	1
Mareb	6-11	7-11	1
Al Nabil	6-11	9-11	9
Denib	7-11	24-11	17
Taludy	8-11	17-11	9
Sing Cup	9-11	25-11	16
Pontenia	8-11	25-11	17
Al Karim	8-11	Not Submitted	

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 18, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Schubert Smith

FROM: E. F. Sinclair

RE: Payment for water, Mecca Road Apartment Building

Kindly arrange to reimburse the undersigned from TCA funds the sum of

48 Saudi Riyals

covering the purchase of water supplied to Mecca Road apartment building for October 15 and 16.

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 18, 1952.

National Distillers Products Corporation
Executive Offices
120 Broadway
New York 5, New York

Attention: Mr. H. E. Stoeber
Credit Department

Gentlemen:

I am in receipt of your letter of October 10 addressed to Mr. Louis Smith concerning shipment of alcoholic beverages made by your company under date of August 26, requesting payment of balance due of $11.50.

Mr. Smith returned to the states on October 2 due to illness, and I am taking the liberty of forwarding your letter to him for his attention.

Incidentally, we have been informed that the shipment in question was not unloaded at Jidda due to a Decree of the King forbidding the importation of alcoholic beverages (copy of such decree is enclosed for your information).

Sincerely yours,

E. F. Sinclair
Acting Executive Officer

EFS/1
Enclosure (1)

cc: Mr. Louis M. Smith
3131 Parkway Terrace Drive
Washington 20, D. C.

Dear Louis: Hope you are feeling better. Still hot here. We all send our regards and hope that you will enjoy a speedy recovery.

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 18, 1952.

Mr. William Burleigh
Government Relations Department
Arabian American Oil Company
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia

Dear Bill:

Just a note to thank you personally and also your company for the fine cooperation and help extended to myself and Dr. Edens during our stay in Dhahran.

We regretted not being able to thank you personally before leaving, but know that Bill Palmer did that for us.

I greatly profitted from the trip and only wish I could have studied and learned more from your policies and progress. I look forward to seeing you and the others in the future.

Dr. Stratton sends his regards as does Dr. Edens.

Again, accept my appreciation for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

E. Betzig

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 18, 1952

Mr. William Palmer
Government Relations Department
Arabian American Oil Company
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia

Dear Bill:

Please pardon the tardiness of this note to thank you for your splendid help and cooperation. Both Dr. Edens and myself realize how much we gained from our stay in Dhahran. Indeed, without your aid it would have been impossible to have seen and done what we did.

I need not say that I was very impressed by the splendid work of Aramco and for its forward-looking policies. As you say, "We are an oil company"; but anyone working in Arabia can profit from your experiences and flexible policies. My only regret was that I couldn't do more than scratch the surface. In any case, I came away with increased understanding of the complexity of the local scene and the need to work carefully but positively.

In closing, I wish to thank you and the other Aramco officials in Research, Training, A._.I., etc. for their interest in our mission.

I look forward to seeing you in the future.

Dr. Stratton sends his best regards as does Dr. Edens.

Sincerely,

Ed Betzig

CHRON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 18, 1952.

Mr. Guy Hamilton
Agricultural Advisor
Arabian American Oil Company
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia

Dear Guy:

It was my intention to write to you before this, but I have been very busy since my return to Jidda. You do not know how much I appreciate your efforts to help Dr. Edens and myself. Not only did I learn many things new to me, but it was a most enjoyable experience to become acquainted with you.

Things aren't much different here in Jidda than when I left. The weather has definitely improved and that makes working easier. Although I don't expect to see any of those 40° days as in Dhahran.

We don't have anything new on the Asir trip. We are awaiting Brown's return to go over some matters with him. Also Mr. Taylor, Dr. Hart's assistant in Washington, is coming here for a couple of weeks.

I'll close this note now and will write more later. I saw Carlson a few minutes and he asked me if the Government had made repairs, furnished the house, etc., at the Hofuf experiment station. You know the answer to that.

Well, thanks again. Give my very best regards to Bill Palmer, John MacGowan, Ali, Badari, and all the rest.

Dr. Edens sends his best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

E. Betzig

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 18, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Sedek Bey Husseini

FROM: E. F. Sinclair

RE: New Office Building

Will you kindly arrange to have all keys for the new office building delivered to me when they are ready?

In talking with the Baker people, I have been informed that the office building will be ready for occupancy on or before October 27.

EFSinclair/1

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 18, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: TCA Staff

FROM: E. F. Sinclair

RE: Department of State Correspondence Handbook

We now have on hand for your information and use in our office a copy of the DEPARTMENT OF STATE CORRESPONDENCE HANDBOOK giving the correct procedures with respect to official correspondence.

EFSinclair/l

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 18, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: TCA Staff

FROM: E. F. Sinclair

RE: Secretarial Staff

In view of our present decrease in the secretarial staff - Miss Marlin being hospitalized at Dhahran and Mrs. Stacy resigning as of October 25 - I shall appreciate it if all members of the staff will kindly contact me with respect to work to be typed, in order that the two remaining secretaries - Mrs. George and Miss Swearingen - will not become over-burdened with work.

This will remain in effect until such time as we are in a position to increase our secretarial staff.

EFSinclair/l
cc: Sadek Bey Hussein
Fuad Najjar

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 18, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: TCA Staff

FROM: E. F. Sinclair

RE: Medical Care, TCA Staff

With further reference to medical care of TCA employees while in Saudi Arabia (Jidda):

1. In accordance with an understanding I have made with the American Embassy, all medical care for TCA employees will be handled by the doctors of the Lebanese Hospital, and hospitalization shall be in the same institution.

2. All persons requiring medical care will kindly inform the undersigned, and I shall give you a memorandum to the Hospital which will be your authority to obtain such attention.

3. This medical attention does not include the families of TCA employees - only to the extent of receiving the various "shots" which will be given at the Lebanese Hospital upon receipt of a memorandum from me. In this connection, each person is urged to make sure that his shots are kept up-to-date - especially under conditions such as are found in this country.

CC: AmerEmbassy Jidda
Natural Resources group
TCA Washington

CHRON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 19, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting Program Officer

RE: Jidda Commercial School

As noted in Dr. Fisher's report dated August 25, 1952, the Jidda Commercial School was to open on September 6, 1952. This report would tend to imply that the school was located, furnished, equipped, supplied with electric power, staffed, etc. However, as is frequently the case in this part of the world, prediction as to future events is perilous. Assistant Director Adel Kiblawi arrived later than had been expected. He was unable to leave Beirut due to a large backlog of persons created by the influx of Pilgrims for the annual Haj. The building which had been selected by the local Committee for housing the school was taken over entirely by one of the Crown Prince's retinue. Some delay ensued in finding suitable quarters in the Binsagr Building. When these were found, the additional problem arose of electricity. Electric power is at a premium in Jidda with the load already dangerously near the breaking point. The Finance Minister has ordered that no new connections may be made unless some house or apartment with electricity is disconnected. Mr. Shoup, chief of Jidda Electric Company, states this is absolutely necessary in order to protect the generators. To date, the school has no electricity.

At this time, the school has students registered only for the night session; the opening planned for October 15 has been postponed. The school is now going to open using Coleman pressure lamps for light.

Other

Other difficulties consisted in getting the school furnished. Although the Committee had pledged furniture by September 1, it took constant urging to get this supplied by the second week in October. Now there are in the school tables and chairs sufficient for at least 25 students. Following several meetings with the Committee, I was able to get them to agree to and finally to provide furniture for the Assistant Director's office, blackboards, etc., payment of the monthly electric light bill and janitorial service.

It is hoped that electricity will be provided shortly.

The problem of students presented other complications. Originally planned as a day school, the only ones to register wished to take night courses. It required considerable urging and a number of meetings to get the local Committee to make decisions as to the amount of tuition and means of payment; curriculum, student qualifications; hours of teaching; and numerous other details incident to the actual opening of a new school.

Prior to registration, the number of applications didn't pass 15. However, when Mr. Kiblawi began actively to interview for the night session candidates, the number rose to between 25 and 30.

At this time, Mr. Kiblawi will do all the teaching. If necessary, it is intended to recruit another man for part-time teaching of English. As the night school becomes established and a going concern, it is intended that a day session will be inaugurated. However, in Jidda nothing can be left to chance. No detail can be taken for granted or assumed completed until it is done so. The school now would appear ready to begin. However, it will need TCA aid and cooperation for at least one or two years more in order to guarantee its success.

The matter of getting the school in a position of self - maintenance has been discussed with the School Committee, Mr. Kiblawi, and Mr. Fuad Izzeddin. They realize that TCA support is to be given the first year or two and that thereafter the school must continue on fees, government aid, gifts of local merchants, etc. In the past, Prince Abdullah Faysal pledged 10,000 Saudi Riyals but up to now has given no indication of actually paying the money. The Committee is at this time supposed to be collecting pledges of local businessmen to pay for expenses incidental to the school's opening. This matter of getting the school on a sound basis ought to be pursued vigorously.

Chron.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 19, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting Program Officer

RE: Jidda Industrial School

Equipment for the Industrial School bought early in August arrived during the beginning of September. The school, now located in new and more adequate quarters supplied by the Saudi Arabian Government, was scheduled to open in the middle of October. However, to date the equipment has not been cleared through customs. We have been frequently asked by School Director Jamjoon as to when we will be able to deliver this machinery. TCA has taken up this matter virtually daily with the Embassy to obtain the release of these 21 cases of equipment of machinery from customs. It has been without success to date. However, Mr. Sinclair was informed on October 15 that the Embassy was awaiting a letter from the Minister of Finance releasing the property from customs.

He is given to understand that on materials such as machinery, the procedure is for the Embassy to write a letter to the Minister of Finance requesting release of the property from customs and he in turn arranges for such releases. This matter is being continually followed up in order that the equipment may be delivered to the school. This equipment costing $8780 will be a concrete example of what Point 4 aid can mean. Hence, its installation is of vital importance.

Dhahran-Dammam Region: As noted in the report of Dr. Fisher, he recommended the establishment of an industrial and commercial school at Dammam. There is definite need for a commercial school. Mr. Snyder, Chief of Training for Aramco, states that he does not believe industrial training at Dammam is called for at this time due to the very extensive training program of Aramco. Their program operates continuously. Men trained in these extensive machine shop, welding, motor repair, paint shops, heavy equipment handling, etc. supply Saudi Arabian personnel for company needs. However, there is a great flow of these trained personnel out of Aramco to private contractors. Thus, due to turn-over, the supply of such personnel is being constantly enlarged. Dhahran-Dammam-El Khobar, Ras Tanura, and other towns in the area form the basis of a slowly developing industrial-commercial complex. This is and will be the most important income-producing area in Arabia. As such, there is a yearly increase of new enterprises springing up in the shadow of oil wealth. Certainly the need for technicians will continue in this region. However, taking into consideration the need of other areas, the primitive state of Saudi Arabian education and the very limited funds with which Point 4 operates, all factors should be weighed before undertaking the establishment of an industrial school in Dammam.

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 19, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton

FROM: Edward Betaig
Acting Program Officer

RE: Point 4 Trainees - Leaders

According to the files, the attached list of names contains the names of the men who have presented requests for Point 4 training grants to Sadek Husseini and Dr. Fisher and have been approved of by one or both. SAG approval, however, has only been obtained for three men - namely, Hassanain, Kadi, and Bagheffar. SAG approval for the others is being sought. Department acceptance of Hassanain and Kadi was received on October 18. SAG has been informed in writing of this action.

Processing of trainees has been handicapped by a number of factors. The field did not receive the standard application form DSP-27 until the end of September. The field still does not have form DSP 27-A, the regional medical form. Applicants were given a short form to fill out by Dr. Fisher. Recently Washington returned the forms of Torjoman, Jamjoum, Salama, Batargi, Abou-Su'ud, stating that the information submitted was incomplete. On receipt of DSP-27 forms, Sadek Bey Husseini was contacted and their use explained to him. He was given sufficient blanks to distribute amongst the persons listed on the attached enclosure. Naturally, this will create an additional delay as many of the applicants live in the interior of Arabia. It was unfortunate that this occurred at this time. Previously the Saudi Arabian Government had shown little interest in the training program and even made it difficult for an applicant to obtain the necessary Governmental approval. Now interest is being promoted by the efforts of Sadek Bey Husseini. It is important that flexibility be maintained in this area. As the program becomes known, it will facilitate selection of capable candidates.

As regards

As regards medical examinations, there would appear to be contradictions in the manner of handling by Point 4 and by the Department. Foreign Service Point 4 Circular No. 3 of May 1, 1952, states form DSP 27-A is to be used, reviewed by a physician in the field and kept together with an X-Ray film on file in the field. The Embassy states that students in order to obtain their visa must submit form FS-396 (see attached) together with an X-Ray film, both of which have to be taken with them to the United States. It would greatly expedite matters in Saudi Arabia if only one medical blank were required and one X-Ray film. The field is interested in TCA comments on this matter.

In the future, field groups should devote time and effort to finding prospective candidates. The applicants listed on the enclosure are of greatly varying capacities. Doubtless as the program becomes more publicized, a greater choice will exist on the selection of trainees and a stronger group thus obtained.

TCA
TRAINEE - LEADER GRANTS
Jidda, Saudi Arabia
October 19, 1952.

NAME OF CANDIDATE	NAME REC'D FROM HUS.	APPROV. SAG	APPROV FISHER	APPR. WASH	DSP 27 Hus. to give candid. Hus. to send	Com-plete	MED STATE MENT	PAPERS SENT TO WASH	Rec ommended by	Subj. matter
Riad Stambouli	X		X							
Sadaqua Hassanain (in London)	X	X	X		-	-	-	Accept. by D.C.	-	Public Ad.
Ma'toug Bahijri	X		X		X					Chemist
Hussein Kadi	X	X	X		X			Accept. by D.C.		
Abdullisaf Abu Zanadah			X							
Quasim Zaweui	X				X					
Salah Radwan	X			X	X					
Taher Mattar	X				X					
Abdul Aziz Ma'mine	X				X					
Abdul Fattah Kabli	X				X					

(Continued)

TCA

TRAINEE LEADER GRANTS (Continued)

Jidda Saudi Arabia October 19, 1952.

Name of Candidate	NAME RECD FM.HUS.	APPROV SAG	APPR. FISHER	APPR WASH	DSP -27 Hus. to give to Candida.	DSP -27 Completed	Med STATEMENT	PAPERS SENT TO WASH	RECOMMENDED BY	SUBJ MATTER
Obeid al Rahman Torjoman	X		X		X					
Ahmed Salah Jamjoum	X		X		X					
Sulaiman Salama	X		X		X		X			
Abdul Hamid Batargi (Batterjee)	X		X		X					
Nabil H. Abou-Su'ud	X		X		X		X			
Kabanni					X					
Abdel Kadir Abu-Baker M. Bagheffar	X	X	Stratton X		X				Dir. of Jidda Water Works	Diesel-Auto Engine	Will work at Jidda Water supply on return

POINT 4 - AUB CANDIDATES
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 19, 1952

NAME	ADDRESS	CITIZEN	SUBJECT	APP.BLANK SENT	AP RECEIVED
Abdul Rahman al'Turki	P.O.Box 1633 Dhahran Airport	Saudi Arabia	Eco-Bus.Ad.		

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 19, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Dunaway
Dr. Brown
Dr. Biems

Will you please inform members of your group that there will be a staff meeting at my home at 10 a.m. Tuesday, the 21st?

SSS

Samuel S. Stratton

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 19, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Sadek Bey Hussaini

FROM: Edward Betaig

RE: Trainees Hassanian and Kadi

This office has been informed by TCA Washington that Sedaca Hassanian and Hussein Kadi have been awarded trainee grants for the maximum period of 12 months.

It would be appreciated if you would notify the two men. As Kadi is in Saudi Arabia he ought to report to this office as soon as possible to make the necessary arrangements for obtaining his visa, etc. Please notify us of the address of Hassanian in London so that the United States Embassy will be able to contact him.

Edward Betaig
Acting Program Officer

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 20, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Sadek Bey Husseini
Director, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Termination of Baker Commissary and Mess
Privileges for Dr. Arthur N. Young

Dr. Arthur N. Young, Chief, Public Administration and Government Services Division, returned to the United States on October 19. It would be appreciated, therefore, if you would transmit the necessary information to Mr. Badr Bey Fahoum, Government Representative, Michael Baker Jr., Inc., for the termination of purchase privileges in the Baker Commissary and Mess.

We would also appreciate instructions concerning the disposal of his order blank book and card.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 20, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sadek Bey Husseini
Director, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Mr. Robert David Dolley
Chief, Education Field Party

Mr. Robert David Dolley is scheduled to arrive in Jidda during October to take up duties as Chief of the Education Field Party.

Mr. Dolley was graduated in 1927 from Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois, with a bachelor's degree in education. In 1934 he received the master's degree in industrial education from Colorado State College. He has also had additional graduate study in Personnel Management and Guidance, and has served as officer in several educational associations.

From 1934 to 1937, Mr. Dolley was teacher and director of Vocational Education at Jacksonville, Florida. From 1937 to 1946, he served as State Supervisor of Trades and Industries in Tallahassee, Florida, where he organized and supervised many programs. From 1946 to 1947 he served as special representative of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, in Panama, supervising ten specialists. Here he planned technical and secondary schools, exchange and use of funds. For two and one-half years, from 1947 to 1950, he was director of Vocational Education at Miama, Florida, where he administered the Lindsey Hopkins Vocational School. From 1950 to 1951, he was special assistant to the President of the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida. Since January, 1951, he has been assistant superintendent of schools for Vocational and Adult Education at Miami, Florida. He is in charge of all phases of vocational education in Miami.

We shall greatly appreciate it if you will request clearance from the Saudi Arabian Government for Mr. Dolley. We feel certain that his background and demonstrated qualities of leadership will make him a valuable addition to our staff here.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 20, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sadek Bey Husseini
Director, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: William A. Bloodworth

We shall appreciate it if you will request clearance from the Saudi Arabian Government for Mr. William A. Bloodworth, Animal and Poultry Specialist to work with the Agriculture Field Party.

Since 1947 Mr. Bloodworth has been employed as teacher of vocational agriculture at Mason, Texas. His teaching program was built around the production of sheep, goats, poultry and beef cattle and the growing of feed crops. From July 1946 to July, 1947, he was agricultural teacher and farm supervisor for a State institution at Corsicana, Texas. From July 1944 to July 1946, Mr. Bloodworth was teacher of vocational agriculture at Lexington, Texas. The program here was mainly in improving soil and livestock. From 1941 to 1944 Mr. Bloodworth taught agriculture and carried on demonstrations for youth and adults with emphasis on hog production, poultry, and beef cattle and marketing feed through livestock. From 1940 to 1941, he taught general agriculture at Leesville, Texas.

When we receive clearance from the Government, we shall notify Washington to have Mr. Bloodworth to proceed to Jidda.

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 20, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: TCA Field Chiefs

FROM: Edward Dotsig

RE: Monthly Operations Report

It would be appreciated if all monthly reports were submitted to this office by the 25th of each month. The form in which the report is to be submitted is outlined in office memo to Field Chiefs dated June 3.

cc: Glen Brown
John Dunaway
Wm J. Hiens
E. F. Sinclair
Gerald Ferguson (Pending)
R. Dolly (Pending)

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 20, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Division Chiefs of TCA

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting Program Officer, TCA

SUB: Point 4 Scholarships to the American University of Beirut

The attached pamphlet is a copy of the current regulations for Point 4 fellowships to the American University of Beirut.

Each field chief ought to make special efforts to recruit at least one or two candidates each year. Aramco has had considerable success in locating young men for scholarships which they provide at the AUB and Aleppo. The record made by these students has been very good.

Up to this time, Point 4 has not made serious efforts to make use of these fellowships. It is hoped that such will not be the case in the future.

CHRON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 20, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: (1) Mr. James Knight, ARAMCO, Jidda

(2) Mr. Karl Petersen, Bureau of Mines and Companies, Ministry of Finance, Jidda.

(3) Mr. Carl Nelson, Saudi Arabian Mining Syndicate.

FROM: Mr. Edward Betaig
Acting Program Officer, TCA

RE: Point 4 Scholarships to the American University of Beirut

The attached pamphlet is a copy of the current regulations for Point 4 fellowships to the American University of Beirut.

As we are most interested in filling the Saudi Arabian quota, it would be appreciated if efforts were made to publicise these scholarships and interest likely candidates.

If you know of any young man who fit the qualifications, please have them come to the Point 4 office in order to be interviewed.

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 22, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Schubert E. Smith

FROM: E. F. Sinclair

RE: Dr. W. J. Edens
Mr. Thomas J. Moon

For your information, the following members of the Technical Cooperation Administration are now in Jidda:

(1) Dr. Wm. J. Edens, Chief of the Agriculture Division, arrived in Jidda on October 8. However, upon orders from Dr. Stratton, he arrived in Dhahran on September 24, and for the purpose of cost of living allowance should be placed on the payroll of the Embassy as of September 24, 1952.

(2) Mr. Thomas J. Moon, Extension Specialist (Irrigation Farming), arrived in Jidda on October 4, 1952, and should be placed on the payroll as of that date for living allowance.

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 22, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: TCA Staff

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton SSS

RE: Appointment of Chief, Public Administration and Government Services Division.

As of Monday, October 20, I have appointed John A. Dunaway to be Chief of the Public Administration and Government Services Division.

All Chiefs of Division report directly to the Country Director. As a matter of operating efficiency, division chiefs, however, will work closely with and cooperate with Mr. Betzig, Acting Program Officer, and Mr. Sinclair, Acting Executive Officer.

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

October 22, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: TCA Staff

FROM: E. F. Sinclair

RE: Car Pool

In connection with the car pool for TCA, the following set-up has been approved by Mr. Stratton:

Effective as of this date, the schedule for picking up and delivering TCA personnel and translators will be as follows:

8:00 a.m.	Car No.1 (Grey Chrysler) will pick up translators in the City.
8:00 a.m.	Car No. 2(Blue Chrysler) will pick up translators on Airport Road.
8:00 a.m.	Car No. 3 (Green Chrysler)will pick up TCA personnel living in Mecca Road Apartment.
2:00 p.m.	Car No. 1 will deliver translators to the City.
2:00 p.m.	Car No. 2 will deliver translators to Airport Road.
2:00 p.m.	Car No. 3 will deliver TCA personnel to Mecca Road Apartment

Car No. 4 (Chevrolet) will be a standby car in case any of the above cars are not functioning. It will also be used in going to and from the Embassy, as well as any of the above cars as and when necessary.

In the morning

In the morning after cars arrive at the office, the keys shall be turned over to my office, as from 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. all the above cars shall be in a central pool and anyone desiring the use of a car will obtain the keys from my office, or have the driver do same. After each trip during office hours, the key will likewise be returned to my office in order that we may have a check on the cars at all times.

Any special arrangements for a car during the day, also for the use of a car outside of office hours, please contact the undersigned.

H. F. Sinclair
Acting Executive Officer

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Thursday
October 23, 1952.

CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer
Assistant Administrator, NEADS
Technical Cooperation Administration
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This will be answer to your Weekly Series Letters No. 20 and 21, dated October 7 and 10 respectively.

You will be interested to know that a heated conference on our Tariff and Customs recommendations is going on in our non-soundproof temporary office building at present. I have been assured that it is all friendly, but when four or five Saudies all start talking at once in their very strong voices I can assure you it sounds as if we had a brawl on our hands. Despite the yelling, I shall attempt to bring you up to date on the matters here:

I. PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION

Dr. Brown arrived from Beirut on _____.

Rogue and Goudarzi were requested to remain in Cairo by Dr. Brown when he saw them there. I overruled Brown's decision and have sent a cable requesting them to get the first available plane to Jidda. Brown has an extra room in his house and if necessary can keep them there or he can put up extra cots in his office. They can be sent out to the field very shortly after they arrive.

Thal Taylor

CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFO.

CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFO

Mr. Fryer October 23, 1952.

Thel Taylor arrived Friday, October 17. We are very happy to have him with us, and I am sure he appreciates this opportunity to get a better understanding of our work here.

Pat Merlin is still in the U.S.A.F. Hospital in Dhahran. A message received today indicated she is progressing and will remain in the hospital approximately one more week.

We assume Dr. Dolly left Washington on the 21st, but we have not received his ETA Jidda.

I am wiring soon asking that Ferguson leave immediately for Jidda.

Secretaries: I discussed the secretarial situation in my previous letter. I am wiring soon that an additional secretary be sent to Jidda as soon as possible.

Dr. Young left Jidda Sunday, October 19.

Mr. Dunaway: I have appointed Mr. Dunaway Chief of the Public Administration and Government Services Division effective October 20.

Procurement Officer/Administrative Assistant: It has become very evident that despite the Embassy Administrative support, we need our own Procurement Officer. I could not previously justify one, both on grounds of lack of housing and small amount of work to be done in this department. With the community development project and increased size of our staff- agriculture, public health, etc. - I now request the recruitment of a Procurement Officer.

Frankly, we need a person who is thoroughly informed on procurement procedures and who will be willing to do a great deal of leg work. Local purchasing here cannot be done by telephone or by writing letters. It is necessary to make many calls on local merchants in the Suq and actually to ferret out in shops and store-rooms types of equipment we need. Mr. Sinclair has spent many hours these

CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFO

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

these hot days seeking equipment and haggling over prices. I should think a competent young man could do this work. The position would not call for contact with high government officials, but would call for a lot of paper work and leg work.

Before any such person comes to Jidda, he should be trained thoroughly in current procedures and see that we are supplied with all the proper forms for carrying out procedures. I have in mind an alert young man with the qualifications usually associated with an administrative assistant. In fact, beyond his duties in connection with procurement, I would plan to use him as an Administrative Assistant. Perhaps Mr. Rei would meet these qualifications and could be assigned to Jidda.

Mr. Fryer 4 October 23, 1952.

Organization: Allowances and Post Differential: We are in receipt of Foreign Service Personnel Circular No. 105 dated October 2, Subject: Classification of Technical Cooperation Administration Posts for Allowances and Post Differential Purposes.

Mr. Sinclair's memorandum to Mrs. Wiggins, dated October 8, concerning "TCA Reports for Allowance and Differential Purposes" pointed out that the Embassy did not have a sufficient quantity of forms DSP-23, FSS-335, DSP-29, and DSP-36, and that we would appreciate receiving several in time for submission in early December.

Since we have not received them as yet, I am writing this as a reminder.

Titles of Field Groups: I agree with the suggestion advanced in Tom's letter of September 25 that our present designations in field groups are clumsy, and we have decided here to use the word "Division" - referring to "Natural Resources Division"; "Public Health Division"; etc. Heads of these Divisions will be called "Chief, Natural Resources Division", "Chief, Public Health Division," etc.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

HOUSING

As of today, the housing situation is as follows:

Sinclair, Betzig, and Taylor have moved from Barracks D to the house formerly occupied by Dr. Young.

Mr. Moon and Dr. Ediens remain in Barracks D. They occupy the two rooms formerly occupied by the five men.

The Stacys are living in Beit Sudairi (TCA Mecca Road apartment house).

Mrs. Kennedy and two children have arrived in Jidda and are living in Kennedy house.

Two other apartments at Beit Sudairi are ready for occupancy. Latest news on the Knoll units is that they may arrive the first week in November.

One of the furnished apartments will be occupied by Lavonne and Pat Marlin and would accommodate a third secretary. Presently Lavonne is still living with us.

Until family furniture arrives, a second apartment will be furnished for men here without families.

General: Since I last reported on housing, we were requested by the SAG to vacate Barracks D. I explained that I had five men living there and it was absolutely impossible to find any other housing accommodations for them, and so we could not move.

It was a fight to get the Young house, since apparently it had been promised to Mr. McLeod, Statistician with the Monetary Agency. We have promised to turn over the Young house to McLeod whenever we are given a completely finished new house on the Compound. (McLeod has four children, and the Young house is slightly larger than the new house).

We are

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

We are hoping to get an apartment now occupied by the Millers - Miller has been the Superintendent in charge of building the Embassy Compound. Presently he believes he will be leaving around the 15th of November.

We are still searching for other apartments or houses off the Baker Compound.

As pointed out previously it is very doubtful that we shall be able to rent any more houses on the Baker Compound.

Work is proceeding on the TCA apartment house in the Compound which we still assume will be made available for TCA personnel. Completion date is unpredictable.

I appreciated the telegram supporting us in our relationships with the SAG with regard to housing. I do not think we are completely out in the woods, but certainly we are now in a better situation and have more optimistic prospects for taking care of our personnel.

Negotiation for the rent of SAG-owned houses has not been initiated. SAG knows that we are prepared to enter into such negotiations at their convenience. (See enclosure).

II. BUDGET

I hope our recent exchange of telegrams will clarify the situation with regard to the '54 budget estimates. It is regretable that the Smith budget was prepared during my absence in Washington and was not received in Washington while I was there. You will note in the justification and Betzig's August 25 letter to you that Betzig commented adversely on the Smith budget. Although he had many discussions with Smith, Smith apparently did not take any of his suggestions. In allocating authority before I left, I did make Smith responsible for the preparation of the 54 budget, but from our conversations I had every reason to believe that he would accept suggestions from Betzig. In fairness to Mr. Smith, I believe he was ill and suffering long before his acute heart attack. I have asked Betzig and Taylor to prepare the best estimate possible for a '54 budget.

III. PROGRAM

In a telegram, I stated that the SAG had approved two separate community development projects and have indicated that they will sign all agreements in the near future.

I will not go into detail as to the background of this result, but I can assure you it has taken a good deal of selling and maneuvering. Within our own group, we had several meetings to discuss strategy in the selection of regions to be proposed as well as the most effective way of presenting our proposals. Yesterday, accompanied by Dr. Brown and Dr. Eldens, I met with Sulaiman Hamed, Deputy Minister of Finance and nephew of Sheikh Abdullah Sulaiman, Minister of Finance. Our session lasted over two hours, and I attach memorandum of the conference.

Husseini expressed the opinion, which I have held for some time, that prior to this conference the disposition to cancel still was strong unless we were prepared to come forth with a much larger sum for developmental purposes. Husseini stated that our presentation was very effective. I should add that when asked if TCA would continue with this sort of developmental work another year, I replied that I could not guarantee what sums would be appropriated nor for what purposes. I added, however, that if in this current year we could demonstrate here in Saudi Arabia that our two governments were working in close and friendly cooperation and producing tangible results that I felt that both governments would wish to continue this sort of program and projects beyond the end of this fiscal year.

Following our conference, the Deputy Finance Minister conferred with Sheikh Abdullah Sulaiman and as I previously stated I have been informed that Sulaiman has accepted the proposal as of this morning.

At the moment we are giving priority to the aerial photography agreement.

I am seeing Husseini later today to clarify certain points. After my meeting with him, I may cable Buck to return to Jidda even though it may be a day or two for the railway survey agreement to be signed.

I can only add that developments in the last 24 hours have given a lift to the morale of our entire staff.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

Office Building: At present, we are told that the new office building should be ready for occupancy around or before the first of November. It will not be air conditioned since the unit has not arrived. Nevertheless, we shall move at least some of our personnel into the new building and see what the situation is without air conditioning or screens.

Dolly: We look forward to the arrival of Dolly so that he may work closely with the two Point 4 (Commercial and Industrial) schools of Jidda.

. . . . . .

TCA Manual: We have received TCA Manual and instructions for use. We will be glad to receive information in this form and look forward to receiving only two copies of each. We believe five copies are duplication and unnecessary.

Form DSP 27: Mr. Betzig informs me that the supply of Form DSP-27's are appreciated but that he would appreciate receiving 100 more as soon as possible. We are expecting Mr. Dolly to bring with him a quantity of these forms also.

Enclosures:

Oct. 15 "Monthly Report of Operations to the Saudi Arabian Government for Month of September 1952" is enclosed.

Oct. 11 letter to His Excellency, Shaikh Abdullah Sulaiman, re arrangements for paying cost of housing for Point 4 American personnel.

Oct. 15 memo to TCA Staff from me re "Housing".

Enclosures (Continued)

Oct. 13 memo to me from Lavonne re "My Housing"

Copy of OM dated September 26 re PERSONNEL "Clearance under P.L. #165 for Mrs. Lou NELSON.

Oct. 11 memo to Sadek Bey Husseini from me re "Young House and Automobile"

Oct. 15 letter to The Yale Towne Mfg. Co. from Mr. Sinclair.

Oct. 18 memo to TCA Staff from Mr. Sinclair re "Medical Care"

Sept. 29 memo from me to Paul Duncan, TCA re "Point IV Fiscal and Personnel Summary"

Oct. 16 memo to Sadek Bey Husseini from me with attached letter and report from John Dunaway re "Table Showing Dates of Ship Arrivals and Reports on Cargo by Port Authority"

Oct. 18 - three letters from Betsig to ARAMCO personnel.

Oct. 15 - letters to Ambassador Locke, ~~Gov. Penrose~~ Mr. Farnsworth, and Miss Suad el Husseini re Point 4 Scholarship, from E. Betsig

Oct. 13 - Memo to Education Training Section, NEADS, TCA from E. Betsig re "Survey Form of Group Training for Candidates of Saudi Arabia."

Oct. 19 - Three reports from E. Betsig to me re (1) Jidda Commercial School (3) Jidda Industrial School and (3) Point 4 Trainees - Leaders

Oct. 16 - Memo to Sadek Bey Husseini from E. Betsig re "Five Trainees for Automatic Telephone System"

Oct. 19 - Memo to Sadek Bey Husseini from E. Betsig re "Trainees Hassanian and Kadi"

Oct. 15 - Memo to Sadek Bey Husseini from E. Betsig re "Instructions for Completing 'Application for U.S. Government International Training Grant.'"

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Enclosures (Continued)

Oct 20 memo from E. Betzig to Division Chiefs of TCA re "Point 4 Scholarships to the American University of Beirut."

October 20 memo from E. Betzig to several persons re "Point 4 Scholarships to the American University of Beirut."

. . . . . .

A few weeks ago I expressed the hope that we had left the low ebb in our relationships with the Saudi Government. With fingers crossed, I believe that we most certainly have made considerable progress since that time and that the entire atmosphere here has changed from pessimism to optimism.

Sincerely yours,

Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CHRON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 23, 1952.

MEMORANDUM FOR FILES
Dictated by Samuel S. Stratton

RE: Meeting, October 22, 1952, 3:15 p.m., with Sulaiman Hamad, Deputy Finance Minister; Present: Brown, Edens, Husseini, Stratton, Deputy Finance Minister Sulaiman Hamad
Husseini interpreting

After the usual formalities, I pointed out that the purpose of the meeting was to present suggestions to the SAG for a community development program, and to propose several regions as possible sites for such developments. I then reviewed very briefly the discussions with the Finance Minister which led up to the proposal that we should jointly embark upon a community development project with the U.S. providing $500,000 exclusive of the cost of the technicians and the SAG providing $500,000 or its equivalent in equipment or services.

At this point, I asked Dr. Brown to describe the regions we had in mind and discuss the advantages and disadvantages in each case. He spread out the aerial photographs on the floor. The SAG officials asked many questions and were very much interested in the photographs and added much information of their own in regard to the areas under discussion. There were several questions as to why we had chosen to present these particular areas. I made it clear that we would welcome from the SAG suggestions for work in other areas that they might select, that we had chosen the areas presented partly because they had already been photographed and explored by the Natural Resources Division and partly because of their accessibility to Jidda. I also pointed out that I had felt that in the areas we presented more could be done with the money available and in a shorter time than in certain other regions to which we had given consideration.

Of the regions

Of the regions we discussed, the SAG officials indicated the desirability of undertaking community projects at Wadi Dawasir and Wadi Hulan - Hegg.

The Deputy Finance Minister then said he would like to ask me a few questions and would like definite answers to the questions. He asked first how we would go about starting work in these communities. I replied that the Natural Resources group would move directly to the community with proper equipment and would start drilling wells at sites which had already been selected by them, and that at the same time Dr. Edens would send in agricultural technicians to study existing agricultural conditions and discuss ways and means for crop improvements with local officials and with their permission to have technicians work directly with the farmers in the area. In one of the areas preferred by the SAG, it was pointed out that a great many cattle were produced but that the breed badly needed improvement. I replied that we could send to such a community an expert in animal husbandry.

I pointed out further that it would be our intention as soon as possible to send into these communities a public health team and that this team would be equipped not only for preventative measures in malarial control, but would plan to set up a clinic for examination of the people and for treatment of diseases. The SAG officials agreed that there was great need both for malaria control and improvement in sanitation, and for treatment of disease.

The remaining questions had to do with how much such projects would cost, how they would be paid for, whether the U.S. would furnish funds for continuation of projects initiated, and other detailed questions with regard to the financing of the program and its size.

I answered these questions first by pointing out that TCA offered to the SAG for this fiscal year the following:

(1) a railroad survey at a cost to TCA of $350,000;
(2) an aerial photography project at a cost to TCA of $120,000;
(3) equipment for schools in Jidda at a cost to TCA of $20,000; and
(4) contribution to community development at a cost to TCA of $500,000.

I pointed out that this represented a contribution of nearly one million dollars which was in a sense a cash contribution to the SAG, and that in addition to this approximate million dollar cash contribution, we plan to give them the services of perhaps 40 technicians and that we were prepared to pay not only the cost of the salaries of these technicians but to pay for the cost of their housing in Saudi Arabia.

The Deputy

The Deputy Finance Minister asked if this would be the full extent of the TCA program for this year. I replied that it was the program I had been authorized to present to them and to the best of my knowledge would not be expanded for '53.

I further pointed out that in the months remaining in this Fiscal Year it was extremely doubtful if we could embark on and obligate funds for a larger program than this, even if a larger program had been authorized.

I urged the need for an early decision by the SAG and the immediate signing of agreements so that we might get our program underway as rapidly as possible.

The Deputy Finance Minister said he would report our proposals and my discussion of the total program - costs, etc. - to the Finance Minister and he felt that he would get some decision in the near future.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Schubert E. Smith
Administrative Officer
American Embassy

October 23, 1952

FROM: Dr. S. S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Machinery Installation Charges
Industrial School

Attached please find request for payment of $997.88 covering installation charges for machinery for the Industrial School.

Kindly arrange to deliver to Mr. Sinclair the above amount in Saudi Arabian Riyals for delivery to the Director of the school.

The expenditure of this money has my approval and it should be charged against the TCA account.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 23, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sadek Bey Husseini
Director, Liaison Officer
for Technical Assistance

FROM: Office of the U. S. Director
of Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

RE: Travel of Technicians

Will you kindly arrange for Mr. Thelbert Taylor, Dr. William Edens and Mr. Thomas Moon to drive from Jidda to Wadi Kadda esh Sham on Saturday, October 25, for the purpose of looking over the territory for future agricultural development.

Your cooperation in handling this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

October 23, 1952

TO: Schubert E. Smith

FROM: E. F. Sinclair

RE: Payment of October Salary to Mr. Adel Kiblawi, Assistant Director, Jidda Commercial School

Kindly arrange to pay Adel Kiblawi, Assistant Director of the Jidda Commercial School:

1,000 Saudi Riyals salary for the month of October, 1952.

charging same against account now set up in your Budget and Fiscal office for this purpose.

Please have check ready for delivery as of October 31, 1952.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 23, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: John A. Dunaway

FROM: John A. Stacy, Budget Advisor

RE: Monthly Operations Report--October, 1952

a. With the arrival of Mr. Mousa Affifi, Accountant-Translator, much of the backlog of translation work necessary to this activity has been dealt with. The Accounting Regulations and Forms have been translated and are now under study to determine most favorable lines for recommending changes. The system is completely lacking in procedures for recording commitments made against available funds, being entirely based on expenses actually paid irrespective of time of obligation. Perhaps this area should be the first approached for improvement.

Additional work directed toward the creation of a meaningful plan for the development and control of the Public Works Program of Saudi Arabia has been executed. Based on a purported schedule of Public Works and costs thereof appearing in Al-Madinah al-Munawwarah late in August I prepared a more complete tabulation seeking to reconcile the newspaper account with budgeted programs for the financial years 1370-71 and 1371-72. The figures were largely irreconcilable and I have addressed a letter to the Director General of Finance asking him to clarify and amplify on the subject. The objective, to begin the development of a workable system for planning and controlling a true Public Works Program. At least one third of Saudi Arabia's total budget is involved in this area.

b. No significant developments. The matter referred to under this heading in last month's report has apparently been happily resolved.

c. No developments.

d. Accountant-Translator is here--see "a" above.

e. No developments except for training of Accountant-Translator in background and objectives of budget and accounting work.

John A. Stacy

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 25, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: John A. Dunaway, Chief, Public Administration and Governmental Services Division

FROM: Robert B. Kennedy, Tariff Advisor

RE: Monthly Operations Report

This month brought the greatest activity in my work thus far with the Saudi Government people. In the early part of this period the Minister of Finance gave my report on revision of the tariff law to the top Customs men to review. Starting on October 16 long sessions have been held on my proposals ending with a meeting on October 23 with the Deputy Minister of Finance at which time a revised tariff law agreed to by the Customs officials and by Mr. Dunaway and me was given to the Deputy Minister for presentation to the Minister.

The more important principles embodied in my original recommendations and draft law which have been agreed to are as follows:

1. Use of ad valorem duties throughout the schedule. Agreement on this point was not as difficult as had been anticipated. The Customs officials wanted specific duties on tobacco and tobacco products, but finally agreed to ad valorem duties across the board.

2. Single taxation. The present complicated system of multiple taxes has given Customs considerable difficulty. Many products pay seven or eight different taxes, and all products are subject to five taxes in addition to the basic duty. Agreement was obtained that there should be but one duty (or tax) imposed embodying the various taxes now imposed.

3. My original theory on the tariff schedule--five rates of duty, two covering luxury type articles, two for articles for the poor and basic development products, and one rate covering all other products--was agreed upon. Although my recommendations as to actual rates have not yet been disclosed, there was agreement as to the general theory of division of products into these rate classes. Also, the idea of mentioning only those articles subject to duty at a rate different from the general rate was agreed to.

4. Elimination of transit duty.

5. Elimination of export duty.

The more important principles agreed to on matters which I included in the basic law to implement the suggestions of Mr. Dunaway on administrative matters are as follows: (1) national Customs administration; (2) use of bill of entry and standard invoice; (3) control of Customs brokers; (4) use of actual exchange rates for conversion of invoice currencies; (5) time limitation on final liquidation of entry; and (6) requirement that Customs make refunds for overpayments.

The only substantive point on which agreement could not be obtained was on the basis of value. Mr. Dunaway and I had recommended the use of FOB value. The Customs officials insisted on the use of CIF.

The revised draft Royal Decree which was agreed to by the Customs officials, Mr. Dunaway and me is now with the Minister of Finance, who is purported to be in Riyadh to present the Decree to the King for consideration and action. It may be that we will be called to Riyadh to make further explanation of my proposals.

Robert B. Kennedy
Tariff Advisor

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 25, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Dr. Stratton, Country Director TCA

FROM: John A. Dunaway, Chief, Public Administration and Government Services Division

RE: Monthly Operations Report

Monthly progress reports are attached from Messrs Stacy and Kennedy. My own activities included the following:

1. A memorandum to the Minister of Finance in answer to a question on the date and place of termination of responsibility of ships for cargo consigned to Saudi ports. This subject had been treated at some length in a report submitted on September 2 but which has not reached the Minister due to inadequate translation staff.

2. I submitted on October 22 a report on the schedule of charges imposed on goods at Jidda by the Company operating the port under contract and among other things recommended a complete revision of the schedule in order that the rates may more nearly conform to cost of service.

3. The Minister of Finance called a conference on October 17 for discussion of the procedural changes proposed in my preliminary report of May 28 and of the proposed tariff law drafted by Mr. Kennedy. Dr. Young, Mr. Kennedy and myself represented TCA while the Minister, Deputy Minister, Director General of Customs, Acting Director Hejaz Customs District, the Egyptian Tariff Expert and Shaikh Abdulla Rezak, a member of the Tariff Committee, represented the Government. The last four named gentlemen comprise a committee which submitted observations on procedural changes which had been included in the proposed tariff law. We had reached substantial agreement by the afternoon of October 23 when we were called to meet the Deputy Minister of Finance. At this meeting additional advisors were present, the most important being Mohamad Soroor and the Director General of Finance. A few unimportant verbal changes were made in the draft and it was signed by all members of the Committee for submission to the Minister. He sent word that he expected to go to Riyadh today (October 25) and would attempt to arrange a conference with the Crown Prince or the King in the hope of early promulgation of the new tariff. He requested Mr. Kennedy and me to hold ourselves in readiness to go to Riyadh in case we should be needed.

4. Among the proposals of my report of May 28, which have been approved in principle, is the establishment of a national Customs administration, including a statistical division. While it is impossible to forecast when these proposals will become effective, the need for a TCA staff member qualified to inaugurate and direct a statistical organization is apparent.

5. Quite aside from the difficulties inherent in the TCA program, there is one bottleneck which could be removed, or at least reduced— the long delay in translation. It may well be that the answer to this problem is the employment of translators by TCA, for it should be obvious by now that our work will be seriously delayed so long as we have to depend upon SAC for this essential service.

JAD

John A. Dunaway

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 25, 1952

Dr. Thomas R. Fisher,
Assistant Director, Educational Staff, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dr. Fisher:

I am writing you concerning the scholarship application of Jamil Mohammad Hattab. As you will recall, he is interested in obtaining a scholarship to study architecture.

He has asked me many times if I had heard from you. He is most hopeful that you have succeeded in contacting an organization which will accept him and provide aid.

He is under the impression that he will obtain a scholarship from Syracuse University and is most anxious for news.

As you know, Jamil cannot obtain a grant under Point IV due to his desire to study for a degree and because Point IV scholarships are given in subjects which will fit into fields in which Point IV programs have been in operation to fill particular needs of the country.

I shall appreciate hearing from you on this matter as soon as possible.

Things are moving along well in Saudi Arabia. The program is gaining headway and the weather is fine.

Regards to all concerned and looking forward to seeing you one of these days.

Sincerely,

Edward Betzig
Acting Program Officer

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 25, 1952

Mr. Karl Peters
Saudi Arabian Bureau of Mines
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Dear Karl:

From the enclosed, you will see you started something in our conversation a few weeks ago.

Whatever you may decide to do, since I started all this, I hope you will drop a note to Alan Probert.

Yours very truly,

Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

UNCLASSIFIED

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

October 25, 1952

Dr. Thomas A. Hart
Chief Country Division, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Tom:

In connection with the payment of salary to Mrs. Lou S. Nelson, (McWhorter);

Mrs. Nelson was requested by the Personnel Office to complete certain documents in connection with her claim for back salary.

I am enclosing these completed documents so that you may have them available in your file if they are needed to establish and substantiate her claim.

Very truly yours,

E. F. Sinclair
Acting Executive Officer

EFSinclair/dg

Encl: Form 87-Fingerprint Chart
Form DS-944-Certificate of Non-Membership in Subversive Organizations
Form DSB-34-Application for Foreign Service and Departmental Employment (3)
Form 57 Application for Federal Employment (3)

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 25, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: MR. Shubert E. Smith
Administrative Officer.

FROM: Mr. E. F. Sinclair,
Acting Executive Officer.

Kindly arrange to place Yousif Ben Odah, Janitor at Mecca Road Apartment, on the payroll of T. C. A. effective October 1, 1952, at the rate of 150 Saudi Riyals per month.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

October 26, 1952

TO: Dr. Stratton

FROM: Edward Betzig

RE: Trainee Candidate Ma'Mun Kheiry Kabbani

The attached folder contains the application papers of Mr. Ma'Mun Kheiry Kabbani who is interested in receiving a grant for training at the Foreign Service Institute and in the Department of State in Political and Economic Affairs.

On his return he will occupy a position in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs where he is presently employed as Acting Chief of the Minister's Special Bureau in charge of top confidential and secret correspondence of the Minstry and Acting Chief of Protocol.

Mr. Kabbani has excellent recommendations and is a serious intelligent young man. I strongly urge that his application be approved and that every possible step be taken to expedite approval from the Department.

His papers are complete except for final approval from the Saudi Arabian Government. This approval is now being obtained.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

October 26, 1952

TO: Dr. S. S. Stratton

FROM: Edward Betzig

RE: Study Trip for Sadek Bey Husseini

In the interest of promoting Point IV relations, I recommend steps be taken to enable Sadek Husseini to visit the United States during the coming year under TCA sponsorship.

As Chief of the Liaison Office for Technical Assistance, Saudi Arabian Government, Mr. Husseini occupies a key position in the program's operation. A trip to the United States would enable him to visit TCA's Washington Offices and various health, education, and agriculture projects. Such an opportunity should provide him with a deeper understanding of our objectives and enable him to study American techniques and methods.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 26, 1952

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton

FROM: Edward Betzig

Re: Suggested Development of Saudi Arabian Commercial-Industrial School Center

Following numerous discussions with members of the Commercial School Committee; Adel Kiblawi, Assistant Director of the Commercial School; Director Jamjoum of the Industrial School; and other persons in Jidda and Hasa Province, I am of the opinion that TCA and Saudi Arabia might profitably begin to think of the future establishment of a modern industrial-vocational-commercial educational center in Jidda.

Local people state that the Government will provide land for such purposes. The site should be centrally located, sufficiently large to permit expansion and organized athletics and other student activities. According to local opinion, funds for school construction, equipment and staffing would be provided by the Government and local government and civic contributions. There is great interest in starting to work on this proposition. The need for such a school is realized but the people lack knowledge as to how to proceed. Serious consideration should be given for the provision by Point IV of a generous contribution in the form of equipment.

Educational facilities in Saudi Arabia are in an elementary state. The creation of such a center, formed on the basis of the already existing Commercial and Industrial Schools, would form the nucleus for a modern high school-junior college type institution. With time, it is likely that such a school would also be able to give courses of a liberal arts type.

It is true that the problem of elementary education is not touched. However, in view of local conditions, it is considered best at this time to concentrate on schools of the industrial-commercial type. Perhaps as progress is made in these areas, improvements in elementary education will come about as a natural result.

It is urged that consideration of this project be given at this time. This will be a long-range project with need for planning as to financing, location, design, etc.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 26, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Division Chiefs of TCA.

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton,
Country Director, TCA.

RE: Field Trips.

Under no circumstances will any field party leave Jidda or any other city, town or village in Saudi Arabia on field trips without first obtaining clearance for such a trip from Sadek Bey Husseini. Also field parties must be accompanied by a translator from this office.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

October 27, 1952

TO: Sadek Bey Husseini
Chief, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

FROM: Dr. S. S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation
in Saudi Arabia

RE: Dr. Robert David Dolley
Chief, Education Division

Dr. Robert D. Dolley arrived in Jidda on October 26, 1952, at 4:30 P.M., to assume his duties as Chief of the Education Division.

We shall greatly appreciate it if you will notify the appropriate Government officials of Dr. Dolley's arrival.

We shall also appreciate your requesting Badr Bey Fahoum to issue the necessary book and card to enable Dr. Dolley to purchase goods in the Baker Commissary and to take meals at the Baker mess.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

October 27, 1952

TO: Mr. Schubert E. Smith
Administrative Officer
American Embassy

FROM: Mr. E. F. Sinclair
Acting Executive Officer

RE: Dr. Robert David Dolley
Chief, Education Division

Mr. Dolley arrived in Jidda at 4:30 P.M., October 26,1952.

He should be placed on the payroll in your office for cost of living allowance, travel expenses and any other appropriate allowances and expenses during his tour of duty in Saudi Arabia.

chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

October 27, 1952

TO: Sadek Bey Husseini
Chief, Liaison Office for
Technical Assistance

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton
U.S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Aerial Survey Project Agreement

Attached is the Agreement for a Cooperative Aerial Survey Project.

I shall appreciate the prompt translation of this Agreement and its transmittal to the appropriate Government officials for signature.

Encl.

Chron.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

October 27, 1952

TO: Sadek Bey Husseini
Chief, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

FROM: Dr. S. S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation
in Saudi Arabia

RE: Dr. Robert David Dolley
Chief, Education Division

Dr. Robert D. Dolley arrived in Jidda on October 26, 1952, at 4:30 P.M., to assume his duties as Chief of the Education Division.

We shall greatly appreciate it if you will notify the appropriate Government officials of Dr. Dolley's arrival.

We shall also appreciate your requesting Badr Bey Fahoum to issue the necessary book and card to enable Dr. Dolley to purchase goods in the Baker Commissary and to take meals at the Baker mess.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

October 28, 1952

TO: Sadek Bey Husseini
Chief, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton
U.S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

I am enclosing for translation and for transmittal to His Excellency, the Minister of Finance, a "Report on Charges on Goods at the Port of Jidda" prepared by Mr. John A. Dunaway.

I shall appreciate it if you will expedite the translation and transmittal of this report.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 28, 1952

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to submit to you the enclosed "Report On Charges on Goods At The Port of Jidda".

This report was prepared by Mr. John A. Dunaway, Customs Advisor.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

His Excellency
Shaikh Abdullah Suleiman,
Minister of Finance,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,
J i d d a.

October 22, 1952

REPORT ON CHARGES ON GOODS AT THE PORT OF JIDDA

The pier, causeways, warehouses and certain other installations at the Jidda Port are owned by the Government. Certain operations are carried on by a private Company, as agent of the Government, particularly in receiving, transporting and storing of import goods for which charges are made at varying rates. In connection with these services a portion only of the port installations is used by the Company.

By the nature of the circumstances, the pier and the other port installations constitute a monopoly since all imports and exports at the Port of Jidda must use the pier and be handled by the Company. The rates of charges imposed and collected by the Company as agent of the Government are, therefore, monopoly charges whose incidence and economic effects do not differ essentially from other monopoly prices or taxes imposed on imports and exports. The fairness and reasonableness of the charges are, therefore, a matter of public interest and concern.

Basis for Charges

There is general agreement among economists and authorities on public finance that charges for services such as rendered by the Company should be paid by the immediate beneficiaries and should be based on cost. A necessary corollary of this principle is that so far as possible all elements of taxation should be eliminated from such charges. The Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization embodies the consensus of financial experts of the fifty-seven signatory countries on this subject as will be noted in the following provision:

"Article 36

Formalities connected with Importation and Exportation

1. The Members recognize that all fees and charges of whatever character (other than import and export duties and other than taxes within the purview of Article 18) imposed by governmental authorities on or in connection with importation or exportation should be limited in amount to the approximate cost of services rendered and should not represent an indirect protection to domestic products or a taxation of imports or exports for fiscal purposes. The Members also recognize the need for reducing the number and diversity of such fees and charges, for minimizing the incidence and complexity of import and export formalities, and for decreasing and simplifying import and export documentation requirements."

While this provision has a restricted and specialized objective in connection with reciprocal trade agreements for the reduction of trade barriers, it is nevertheless based on sound principles of public finance.

Elimination of Taxes from Charges.

The incidence and economic effects of taxes on imports and exports are of grave concern to governments. These are difficult to isolate and appraise when the tax rates are known. If, in addition to rates of duty carried in the tariff, other taxes of unknown amounts are imposed in the guise of payments for services of various kinds, the problem of determining the incidence becomes more difficult and at times next to impossible.

Moreover, if the charges for services rendered to goods has some other basis than cost, the result is subsidy to the users of goods charged less than cost, with corresponding discrimination against goods charged more than cost. A subsidy in the form of a charge less than the cost of service does not have the same economic effect as a direct subsidy paid from general revenue. The burden of the first kind of subsidy falls upon other commodities passing through the port while the second kind is borne by the country as a whole.

It is, of course, a proper function of government to grant subsidies to sections of the population or national economy, but there is a better way to grant subsidies than by means of taxation. In this connection I quote from the late Lord Stamp, who wrote not only from a background of many years experience as an administrator of revenue legislation, but also from long study of the theory and principles of taxation.

> "If the State wishes for national reasons to benefit or assist certain trades, I think, in general, the worst method is by discriminations or differentiation in taxation. Direct subvention is open, known, subject to constant check and control, and its cost is spread over the nation. Indirect benefit is hidden, unknown in amount, subject to little control as to efficiency, etc., and the cost of what is assumed to be a <u>national</u> benefit is paid by that section of the community which happens to use the products in question. . . . . I became convinced that taxation must be a business apart, and cannot be mixed up with the weighing of claims to financial assistance, with the conditions of assistance, and the necessity for expert consideration of the possibilities of each case. No taxation department ought to be mixed up with that side of national policy." [1]

<u>Cost Components</u>

The determination of the cost of a service such as that rendered by the Company at the Port of Jidda is somewhat complicated. In the first place the service involves the use of the pier and other permanent installations, which represent a considerable capital investment. The charges should, therefore, include payment for the use of this property. Secondly, there are direct operating expenses which the charges should cover.

1. THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION IN THE LIGHT OF MODERN DEVELOPMENTS, Stamp, Sir Josiah, Macmillan and Co. Ltd., 1936.

Fixed Capital Charges

While there is not complete uniformity in governmental policies on payment for the use of public improvements, the most prevalent policy is to impose such charges upon the beneficiaries as will secure the return of the capital investment in a reasonable period of time, generally referred to as the "amortization period." While it is desirable to spread the burden of amortization payments equitably between the present and future beneficiaries, it is nonetheless desirable to secure return of the investment during the useful life of the installations. Whether this latter end can be attained depends on a number of circumstances, especially upon the volume of business at the port, useful life of the installations and the total amount to be amortized. While the Government can adopt any amortization period it wishes, with rates at a level calculated to liquidate the investment in the fixed period, the economic effect of charges on imports should be taken into account. Any charge on goods moving through the port tends to reduce the volume of traffic. Rate increases above the point of diminishing returns do not result in proportionate increases in yield and further increases in rates not only result in a decreased total return, but may reach such a high level as to become prohibitive. For instance, a rate calculated to amortize the pier and other port installations in a short period, say of one week, would probably yield no return at all.

The problem of establishing an amortization period involves harmonizing these somewhat conflicting factors. From the data at hand, I would not hazard a recommendation as to a definite amortization period, but from the history of similar projects it seems likely that the optimum period will be somewhere between 20 and 35 years.

Operating Expenses

The other element of cost is the expense of the services rendered by the Company. In performing these services the Company has expenses for wages, salaries, machinery, equipment, supplies, etc., all of which may be classed under the general heading of operating expenses.

Present Method of Amortization

A surtax of 3% of the duty is collected by Customs under the heading "Pier Dues". This is presumably intended to apply on amortization of the capital investment in the pier and other port installations. I have no information as to the period of time necessary to amortize the investment by means of this surtax or, in fact, whether this was considered when the tax was imposed. If the principle of basing charges on cost is accepted as valid, it is clear that a surtax on duty is not a proper method of amortization since there is no causal relation between the value of services rendered by the pier and the duty on goods. The surtax, for instance, amounts to 90 qirsh per ton on sesame oil but 180 qirsh per ton on olive oil; 13.8 qirsh per ton on rice and 120 qirsh per ton on coffee. There is no significant difference in the capacity of the pier utilized by sesame and olive oil or between rice and coffee, yet the surtax results in charging twice as much for olive as sesame oil and eight times as much for coffee as rice. Many other instances such as these can be cited. It should also be noted that a considerable quantity of goods are exempt from duty and therefore pay nothing toward amortization of the pier.

Charges For Operating Expenses

It is difficult to discern any definite pattern or plan in the schedule of charges now in force. The rates vary so widely it is evident they are based on operating cost. A few instances will make this clear. The char woolen goods is twice that on rugs; on refrigerators two and one half '

on glassware; on cigarettes six times that on spices; on cameras one hundred times that on typewriters; and so on through the list -- the charges have little or no relation to cost of the service.

Comparison With Dammam Pier

It is of interest to compare the charges at Jidda with those of the Saudi Government Railroad at the Dammam Pier. The Railroad performs essentially the same kind of service as the Company at Jidda--it unloads goods from ships and transports them to the Customs warehouse. It will be noted that on the sort of traffic most nearly comparable to that of the Jidda Pier, "less than car-load lots", there are only three base rates, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class and that the lowest rate is roughly one-half of the highest, with the intermediate approximately half way between the extremes. This does not mean that the cost of handling all the goods in each class is identical but that the cost is so nearly the same it would be impracticable to adopt separate rates. The Railroad imposes a special fee for heavy lifts based on the time the crane is in use. It likewise has a minimum charge on each consignment. This is due to the fact that a certain amount of overhead expense is incurred in bookkeeping, checking, delivering, etc., for each consignment, whether the consignment weighs one kilo or a thousand tons. I express no opinion as to the reasonableness of the charges imposed on goods by the Railroad, but I am of the opinion that its rate structure is essentially sound in principle.

A comparison of the rates in force at Dammam and Jidda Piers shows clearly that many products are subject to much higher relative charges at Jidda than at Dammam. Due to the differences in classification of goods at Jidda and Dammam for rate making purposes it is impossible to compare the entire rate structures, but a few illustrations will perhaps be sufficient

to make this point clear. The handling charges on photographic cameras at Jidda is at the rate of 5,000 riyals per ton, which is 100 times as much as the rate on typewriters, while at Dammam the charges on the two products are identical. The Jidda charges on woolen cloth is two and one-half times that on cotton cloth, while at Dammam the charges are the same for both products; the charge on electric refrigerators is twice that on glassware at Jidda while at Dammam they are subject to the same rate; at Jidda the charge on cigarettes is six times that on spices while at Dammam they are the same, etc. It is obvious that there could not be such great differences in these charges if they were based on cost.

Demurrage

Under the title "Demurrage" a fee is collected by Customs on goods remaining in the warehouse after the end of a free period of seven days. This is in reality a payment for rent of warehouse space. As the warehouses are a part of the port installations built at Government expense all demurrage fees should be regarded as payments for the use of these installations and be accounted as amortization. This would not only be sounder from the standpoint of accounting principles but it would also simplify Customs procedure. As it is now, the Company must find the weights of all consignments for the purpose of levying its charges, and Customs must do the same with all goods subject to demurrage. As pointed out in my preliminary report, demurrage charges are a prolific source of errors which are troublesome to correct. To transfer these collections to the Company would, of course, reduce the apparent Customs revenue but it would not reduce the total return to the Government since the funds collected by the Company also accrue to the Government.

Dock Charges

A harbor installation such as Jidda renders a distinct service to ships by facilitating loading and unloading operations and it is considered equitable to levy a charge upon them. This charge is in fact a payment for the use of the pier and should therefore be accounted as an earning of the pier and credited to amortization. This is done at Dammam where the Railroad company, as operators of the pier, collects and accounts for this charge. At Jidda it is collected by the Coast Guard and is presumably treated as Coast Guard revenue. It seems to me the policy should be uniform at the two ports and as the procedure at Dammam conforms to correct accounting principles, it would be advisable to adopt it at Jidda. As in the case of demurrage charges, there would be no loss of revenue to the Government by reason of this change in the method of collecting and accounting.

Consolidated Rate

Instead of levying two separate charges—one for amortization and one for operating expenses, it is advisable from the administrative standpoint to combine these two components in a single rate. If the two cost elements are accurately computed the combined rate will produce a profit over direct operating expenses sufficient to return the capital investment in the selected amortization period.

It may be helpful to give a sample computation to show how a combined rate may be constructed from the two cost components. The figures used in the computation are not actual but are merely assumed for the sake of illustration. All that the computation is intended to show is the average charge per ton which would be necessary to cover amortization and operating expenses under the assumed conditions.

For purposes of illustration only, the following figures are assumed:

1. Capital investment in pier and other installations used by the Company	SR 60,000,000
2. Annual Operating Expenses	SR 4,000,000
3. Amortization Period	20 years
4. Volume of Cargo	300,000 tons
5. Income from:	
(a) Demurrage (storage rent)	SR 500,000
(b) Dock Fees (on ships)	250,000
(c) Passengers (Pilgrims)	250,000
	SR 1,000,000
The annual amortization would be 1/20 of SR 60,000,000 or	SR 3,000,000
The annual operating expenses	4,000,000
Total	7,000,000
Less income from (5)	1,000,000
Total chargeable to goods	SR 6,000,000

SR 6,000,000 divided by 300,000 equals 20 riyals or the average charge per ton on goods. Under the assumed conditions, the income from charges on goods and the other income shown under (5) above would be sufficient to cover operating expenses and amortize the investment in twenty years. In actual practice an increase in volume of goods would reduce the amortization period, provided other conditions remained unchanged. A decrease in volume of traffic would have the opposite effect. Likewise a change in ratio between operating expenses and volume of traffic would result in a change in the length of the amortization period.

Classification of Goods for Rate Making

As noted above, there are only three classes of rates on goods in force at the Dammam Pier and I am of the opinion that a greater number at Jidda would serve no useful purpose. It would, of course, be helpful to have the exact cost figures for handling each of the commodities but to obtain this information would require a highly complex system of cost accounting which is at present impracticable. While the accounts as kept by the Company are of little or no help in determining these individual costs, they nevertheless show the average cost per ton and from this a fairly accurate schedule of rates can be constructed. From experience at other ports it has been learned that certain bulk commodities can be handled at somewhat less than the average cost for all goods and that fragile, breakable and perishable commodities cost somewhat more than average. These costs follow closely those for transportation by rail and ship on which there is a great deal of cost data available which should be helpful in establishing a schedule of charges at the Jidda Port.

Summary

Fees for handling goods at the Jidda Pier are considered a proper charge against the owners of the goods and in conformity with generally accepted principles governing public utility rates, such charges should be based on actual cost. Cost has two components, amortization of the capital investment and direct operating expenses. Amortization payments should be equitably distributed between present and future beneficiaries of the port. Present charges at Jidda do not conform to principles outlined above as neither the surtax on duty for amortization nor charges for operations approximate cost, with resultant discrimination and inequity between classes of goods. Comparison of charges at Jidda with those at Dammam Pier indicates unequal treatment of many classes of goods. The conclusion is reached that a complete revision of the rates at Jidda is advisable and to this end the following recommendations are offered for consideration.

Recommendations

1. That the charges imposed on goods passing through the Jidda Port be based on cost and that the charge imposed on each class of goods be made up of the fixed charges for amortization and operating expenses.

2. That the unit on which charges are imposed be the shipping ton--1,000 kilos or 40 cubic feet.

3. That the rates of charges be calculated so that the capital expenditure be amortized in a period between twenty and thirty-five years.

4. That the present method of amortization by a surtax on duty be abandoned.

5. That demurrage (storage rent) be considered as an earning of the port and be collected and accounted for by the Company operating the port.

6. That all fees and charges collected on ships by the Coast Guard for wharfage, dockage, etc., be collected by the Company and accounted as earnings of the port.

7. That so far as feasible the goods passing through the Jidda Port be classified for purposes of rates on the plan adopted at Dammam in order that the charges on goods at the two ports be comparable.

In order to carry out the above recommendations an analysis of certain financial data is necessary. These data are as follows:

1. Capital expenditure for the portion of the port installation used by the Company.
2. Amortization Period.
3. Average annual operating expenses.
4. Average annual volume of goods in tons.
5. Average annual income from demurrage, dock charges and pilgrims.

Conclusion

It would be advisable to have this analysis made by expert in public utility rate making and the drafter of the Railroad tariff would no doubt be fully competent to do this. However, if he or another specialist is not available, I would be willing to undertake it with the aid of the T.C.A. Transportation Advisor and the Expert Accountant now in the employ of the Government. If the principles outlined above are followed, the problem of rate-making is not very difficult--it is largely a problem in accounting and mathematics.

Respectfully submitted,

John A. Dunaway
Customs Advisor

Chron.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 28, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Shubert E. Smith,
Administrative Officer.

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton,
Country Director.

We would like to have the necessary clearance for Mr. Thelford F. Taylor, Acting Chief of Saudi Arabia Desk, Washington, to use Aramco plane from Jidda to Dhahran on October 29th or 30th and returning from Dhahran on November 3rd.

This trip is at the request of Dr. Hamilton of Aramco in connection with our Agricultural Development Program.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

October 28, 1952

TO: Mr. Sadek Bey Husseini
Chief, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

FROM: Dr. S. S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation
in Saudi Arabia

RE: Messrs. Gus H. Goudarzi and Richard G. Bogue

Mr. Goudarzi and Mr. Bogue arrived in Jidda on October 28, to assume duties with the Natural Resources Division.

We shall appreciate your requesting Badr Bey Famoum to issue the necessary book and card to enable these gentlemen to purchase goods in the Baker Commissary and to take meals at the Baker mess.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

October 29, 1952

TO: Mr. Sadek Bey Husseini
Director, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation for Saudi Arabia

RE: Mr. Keith E. Davis, Soil Specialist

We shall appreciate it if you will request clearance from the Saudi Arabian Government for Mr. Keith E. Davis, Soil Specialist, to work with the Agriculture Field Party.

Mr. Davis was graduated with BS degree from Oregon State College in 1937.

Since 1948 Mr. Davis was supervisor soil schientist, Wellpoint, Montana. From 1946 to 1948 he was soil technologist, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Interior, WallaWalla, Washington. From 1934 to 1942 he was soil technologist and economist surveyor, Department of Interior.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

October 29, 1952

TO: Mr. Sadek Bey Husseini
Director, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Mr. J. M. Amos, Entomologist

We shall appreciate it if you request clearance from the Saudi Arabian Government for Mr. J. M. Amos, Entomologist, to work with the Agriculture Field Party.

Mr. Amos was graduated, with BS degree, from Purdue University in 1932. He was awarded the MS degree in 1933 by the same university. Mr. Amos's specialties are entomology, chemistry, horticulture, botany, and agronomy.

Since 1949 Mr. Amos has been Extension Entomologist and plant pathologist with the Virginia Agricultural Extension Service. From 1945 to 1949 he was State apiarist and assistant State entomologist with the Tennessee Department of Agriculture. From 1943 to 1945 he was employed as extension agriculturist at Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture. From 1937 to 1943 he was assistant entomologist, Delaware Agricultural Extension Service.

chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

OFFICIAL-INFORMAL
UNCLASSIFIED

October 29, 1952

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your letter of September 16,1952, concerning poultry raising in Saudi Arabia.

Unfortunately, we have no farmer's bulletins or posters to send you. Agriculture and animal husbandry in Saudi Arabia have to date been little affected by modern techniques and practices. The Department of Agriculture has been established only a few years and to our knowledge has issued virtually no printed material.

I would suggest you communicate with Mr. Brooksheir, General Manager of Al Kharj Farms, Al Kharj, Nejd, Saudi Arabia. He operates an extensive acreage primarily devoted to producing grain fodder for the animals of the Royal Family. However, some work has been done with chickens and cattle.

Due to local climatic conditions with rainfall varying regionally from 1-1/2" to 13", agriculture-land use is limited, in general, to oasis-wadi cultivation and far ranging grazing of goats, sheep and camels.

If you are interested in Saudi Arabian agriculture, I suggest you read "Report of the U.S. Agricultural Mission to Saudi Arabia, 1943", by Twitchell, and "Recent Agricultural Developments in Saudi Arabia" by Douglas D. Crary in the Geographical Review, American Geographical Society of New York, Volume 41, No. 3, 1951.

If, in the future, we develop material of the type requested, we will communicate with you. If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Betzig
Acting Program Officer

Mr. W. Malcolm Reid
Animal Health Advisor
Technical Cooperation Administration
Cairo, Egypt

Clear

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

October 29, 1952

TO: Mr. Schubert E. Smith
Administrative Officer
American Embassy, Jidda

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Payment for Installation of Water Tank

I am enclosing copy of a letter from Elyaffi and Abdulla Hashim Company, Jidda, dated October 19, 1952, in connection with construction and installation of a water tank at the Mecca Road Apartment.

Will you kindly arrange to have delivered to Mr. Sinclair a check for SR2500, in payment for the tank and installation. This should be charged to TCA account.

EFSinclair/dg

O EXCERPT FROM GEOGRAPHICAL REVIEW PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
P OF NEW YORK VOL. 41 No. 3 1951.
Y

RECENT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN SAUDI ARABIA

DOUGLAS D. CRARY

How to utilize its petroleum income in the best national interest is the difficult problem Saudi Arabia faces today. Any large-scale development in the Western sense is precluded by the desertic nature of the country, the lack of natural resources other than oil, and the way of life of a large part of the population. But there do exist certain opportunities for improving the standard of living, and one of them lies in an increase in agricultural production--within definite geographic limitations.

The Saudi Arabian government currently receives from the Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO) in the neighborhood of ninety million dollars a year, whereas in pre-petroleum days the annual revenues was about seven million dollars, derived principally from a head tax on pilgrims to Mecca. The newly acquired and constantly increasing wealth, together with the emergence of the country from the penumbra of isolation to an active role in Near Eastern affairs, has provided the means for a program of internal development. And a reassuring beginning has already been made.

The introduction of mechanized agriculture in Saudi Arabia is not as recent as the popular journalists would have us believe. Nor does the credit for its initial success belong entirely to "a handful of Texas farmers.". Nor are the sands of Arabia "being made to bloom again with waving date palms, alfalfa that gives 14 crops annually, and giant watermelons." Loose statements of this nature create the false impression that a little American know-how scattered anywhere can produce a land of plenty overnight. Nothing is said about costs and difficulties.

Another general misconception, particularly in connection with certain aspects of Point Four thinking, is that Americans can go to Saudi Arabia and "teach the Arabs how to farm."(1) Practically everything Americans know about the basic principles of irrigated agriculture was known to the Arabs two thousand years ago. The Americans can, however, apply mechanized power, the use of fertilizers, seed selection, and other new knowledge to an age-old agricultural system and thus point the way to increased yields and somewhat greater self-sufficiency. This in essence, is the objective of the current Saudi Arabian agricultural program.

1. Actual statement made to the writer by an American government official entrusted with Point Four planning.

Note: Dr. Crary is assistant professor of geography at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. His interest in agricultural problems in the Middle East is of long standing and has resulted in numerous articles, one of which "Irrigation and Land Use in Zeiniya Bahari, Upper Egypt," appeared in the Geographical Review for October, 1949.

THE BEGINNING AT AL KHARJ

A plan for the development of agriculture along Western lines was formulated in the middle 1930's by Sheikh Abdullah Sulaiman, minister of finance, with the approval and support of the King. The first concrete application was made in 1937 at Al Kharj, eastern Nejd, about 55 miles southeast of Riyadh, political capital of the country (fig. 1) It consisted in the importation of pumps, a mechanic, and a farmer from Iraq, and a vegetable grower from Palestine. Later, Egyptian mechanics and farm demonstrators were brought in, and the Iraqis departed for home. With the Egyptians came three Arab farmers from Qasim as overseers. In 1941, during the period of Egyptian supervision, six tractors were purchased by the Saudi Arabian government through Aramco. It is an interesting fact that this first use of power-driver farm machinery in Saudi Arabia took place before Americans had anything to do with the agricultural program.

In 1942, at the invitation of the King, an American agricultural survey mission visited Saudi Arabia. This mission, purely advisory, made recommendations pertaining to the development at Al Kharj and to other localities in the country as well as to irrigated agriculture in general. (2) In the preceding year preliminary soil, water, and land surveys by Aramco technical personnel (3) had determined the direction the Al Kharj project was to follow.

The year 1943 was perhaps the critical one for the project. Certain problems brought about the removal of the Egyptians, and the Arab overseers temporarily assumed the agricultural responsibilities. The technical phase was taken over by engineers lent by Aramco, (4) the first Americans to participate actively in the Al Kharj development. Their labors consisted chiefly of canal and general construction and pump installation. This Aramco team literally did the spadework that made the present large-scale farm program possible.

While Aramco personnel were improving the engineering features of the project, the Saudi Arabian Government was preparing the way for an expanded agricultural program. Arrangements were made with the United States Department of State through the Cairo office of the Foreign Economic Administration for an official agricultural mission to Saudi Arabia. This mission, under the leadership of Mr. David Rogers, arrived at Al Kharj in November, 1944, and stayed 18 months. It brought some new land under cultivation and introduced new crops.

The withdrawal of the FEA mission early in 1946 because of lack of funds left the Al Kharj project with well-developed facilities but no management. Aramco again came to the rescue by lending personnel to the government. As before, these men were engineers, not professional farmers. They succeeded in holding the project together along the lines established by the FEA mission, but they lacked both numbers and experience to continue the expansion program. They were relieved in January, 1947, by half a dozen American country extension agent, recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture in anticipation of a new agricultural mission. The mission failed to materialize, and the American farmers were eventually taken over by the Saudi Arabian Government.

Thus the Al Kharj Agricultural Project is exclusively a Saudi Arabian venture, though it has enjoyed the benefits of American cooperation and advice.

2. See "Report of the United States Agricultural Mission to Saudi Arabia"(Cairo),1943 (in English and Arabic). The mission consisted of K.S.Twitchell, consulting engineer, Saudi Arabian Mining Syndicate, Ltd.; A.L.Wathen,Chief enginner,Office of Indian Affairs,U.S.Dept. of the Interior; and J.G.Hamilton, Senior Agronomist,Soil Conservation Service, U.S.Department of Agriculture.
On one aspect of the problem Mr. Twitchell wrote for the Geographical Review (Water Resources of Saudi Arabia,Geogr.Rev.,Vol.34,1944,pp.365-386).

FOOT-NOTES FROM PRECEDING PAGE--

3. Dr. R. A. Bramkamp and T. C. Barger, geologists, and L.M.Snyder and Archie Perry, engineers.

4. Harvey Brown, Archie Perry, John Ames, and Merle Holbard.

SETTING OF THE AL KHARJ PROJECT

Tumuli on the south ridge overlooking the valley and numerous ruins on the valley floor testify that Al Kharj is an ancient oasis. Its recent development lies simply in greater use by mechanical means of water from sources that have been known for centuries. Today the Al Kharj project comprises some four and a half square miles of irrigated bottomland in Wadi Kharj adjacent to the settlements of Yamama and Sulaimiya and more than a square mile at Khafs Daghra, 27 miles to the south. The results at Al Kharj, and Al Kharj alone, have been spectacular.

The outstanding feature of the Al Kharj oasis is the occurrence of large pits formed by the solution of anhydrite from the natural limestone and containing vast quantities of water. There are three pits at Al Kharj; Ain Dhila, Ain Semha, and Ain Umm Khisa. The twin pits of Ain Dhila and Ain Semha are each about a hundred yards across and contain water perhaps 450 feet deep; the water level is about 40 feet below the rim. That these pits are connected by underground caverns is shown by the fact that when one pit is pumped, the water level in the other shows a corresponding decrease. Pumping lowers the level about 30 feet, but no more. Ain Umm Khisa, a mile or so away, has caved in, and its water is only about 45 feet deep. It was pumped dry experimentally in 1949 and has thus been proved to be of no permanent value. At Khafs Daghra the single pit of the same name is about 50 yards in diameter and has a depth of some 75 feet. There are other pits at Aflaj, about 150 miles south of Al Kharj, but no reclamation project has yet been undertaken there. It is definitely established that the ground water in all these great natural wells has accumulated over a long period from the few inches of annual winter rainfall on the eastern slopes of Jebel al Tuwaiq, 150 to 200 miles to the west.

The soils in Wadi Kharj range from a tight colloidal clay to a sandy loam; they are no better and no worse than in many other places in Saudi Arabia. The principal difficulty they present is the alkali derived from the water, which eventually renders the soil unfit for general agriculture. Already much of the land at Al Kharj has been abandoned.

Wadi Kharj joins Wadi Hanifa, coming in from the northwest, at a point 10 miles east of the great pits to form Wadi Sahaba. In the broad expanse of alluvial soils at the junction there are perhaps twenty or thirty thousand acres suitable for farming, probably best for wheat. However, the available water from the pits is insufficient to supply this area; hence cultivation is restricted to Wadi Kharj, close to the water source. The total acreage in crops in the Al Kharj project is about 3500 in winter and 2500 in summer.

Most of the water irrigating Al Kharj is now obtained from Ain Dhila, where four diesel-powered deep-well turbine pumps, originally installed in 1944 by the Aramco engineers, lift 11,000 gallons a minute. This is supplemented from two small wells, Ain Sha'aba and Ain Nabah, which are equipped with gasoline pumps. The few other wells in the area are small and independent, but is is hoped that in the future their output can be channeled into the project system.

C
O
P
Y

AL KHARJ FARMS

One of the principal contributions of the first group of Aramco engineers at Al Kharj was the construction in 1943 of the new main canal, which carries the water pumped from Ain Dhila a distance of nearly 10 miles through the project to the head of Wadi Sahaba. Its installation brought the entire Al Kharj development within a cohesive and organized system. It distributes water to the seven divisions of the project. In order from Ain Dhila (Estimated acreages as of May, 1948) they are:

1. Sha'aba Farm, about three miles down the canal from Ain Dhila, has about 35 acres in dates and about 115 acres in vegetables and wheat.

2. Palestine Farm (name derived from a local inhabitant) has 12 acres in pomegranates, 30 acres in dates, and about 20 acres in vegetables and wheat. Its irrigation is supplemented by water from Ain Sha'aba.

3. Nabah Farm has about 45 acres in dates and 20 acres of other tillable land. Its irrigation is supplemented by water from Ain Nabah.

4. Heish Farm has about 175 acres in dates and about 75 acres of other tillable land, devoted principally to wheat.

These four farms, totaling nearly 550 acres, lie nearest the water supply where the land has been cultivated by ancient methods for centuries. Alkali accumulation is pronounced, and land now used for vegetables and wheat is gradually being given over to alkali-resistant dates.

5. Musri Farm has about 40 acres in dates, 325 acres in wheat, and 110 acres in a great variety of truck crops. It has lately been expanded. Also, an experimental station of some 100 acres is currently being established at Musri Farm by displaced Palestinian Arabs.

6. Baksheesh Farm is not cultivated by the American group. It is power-plowed in the fall, then, as its name implies, is left for any casual farmer wishing to take advantage of free land and water to raise a small crop. Baksheesh Farm comprises about 80 acres, of which only 50 are normally cultivated. Because it has not received the same attention as the other farms in the newer part of the project, its soils have begun to crust up with salt.

7. Bijidiah Farm is the largest and newest in the project. It has 425 acres of alfalfa, 235 acres of wheat, and about 130 acres of vegetables. About 16 acres of alfalfa are double-cropped with figs, and about 50 acres with dates. The alfalfa gives 12 to 15 cuttings a year, but it must be remembered that this yield is from newly cultivated land; the bacteria from the alfalfa are building up the nitrogen content of the soil. The crop is transported by truck and camel to Yamama, where one of the King's many horse farms is located.

As Bijiidiah Farm is at the far end of the main canal from Ain Dhila and much water is thus lost in transit by evaporation and seepage, the farm is operating close to the margin of safety in regard to the present (1948) water supply. Under existing conditions, any further extension of cultivation into the wide alluvial area of Wadi Sahaba is clearly inadvisable.

KHAFS DAGHRA FARM

Before Sheikh Abdullah Sulaiman initiated development in 1941, Ain Khafs Daghra was nothing more than a Bedouin water hole in a barren waste. During the first year, with three tractors and three German-made pumps as mechanical equipment, the farm produced 5000 sacks of wheat. In 1943, at Sheikh Abdullah's request, an Austrian engineer installed a new lift system consisting of a large generator and eight electrically operated pumps. The farm program was in local hands. A year after the arrival of the FEA agricultural mission, Dhafs Daghra Farm was added to the Al Kharj project (1945), and it has since been supervised by Americans.

In most respects Khafs Daghra Farm is similar to Al Kharj. It is irrigated in much the same way--by lifting water from a natural limestone solution pit--though the supply is less bountiful. The lift is greater, 70 feet as opposed to 40 at Ain Dhila, and until recently (1948) the capacity was only 2000 gallons a minute. Consequently, Khafs Daghra Farm was devoted principally to wheat, 600 acres; the remaining 200 acres were in grain sorghum and vegetables, with five acres of dates. In the last two years, however, two new diesel-operated centrifugal pumps (8 inches and 10 inches) have been installed at Khafs Daghra, which provide a present total delivery of some 5000 gallons a minute. The effect of this greatly increased supply on kind and acreage of crops is not known to the writer.

ECONOMY OF THE AL KHARJ PROJECT

For the entire Al Kharj project the list of crops grown reads like a seed catalogue. Besides dates, wheat, alfalfa, and grain sorghum, the following were seen: barley, oats, maize, tomatoes, watermelons, onions, egg-plant, sweet and hot peppers, carrots, parsley, cabbages, cauliflowers, lettuce, daikon, cucumbers, pumpkins, squash, turnips, rutabagas, beets, okra, beans, peas, peanuts, lentils, pomegranates, figs, citrons, and grapes, and there may well be others. This great variety emphasizes the experimental nature of the project. An effort is being made to determine which crop does best and which appeals most to the Arab taste. The large Texas watermelons have proved very popular.

Most of these crops are grown throughout the year, but winter is the preferred season because temperatures are lower and some rain falls. The single wheat crop is planted in the fall and harvested in April; the average yield is 20 bushels to an acre, but it is said that this could be doubled by the use of better-quality seed and the addition of 100 pounds of ammonium sulphate to an acre. In fact, the application of ammonium sulphate to all the land in crops would considerably increase productivity.

LIMITATIONS TO AGRICULTURE AT AL KHARJ

In Saudi Arabia the most significant geographic factors limiting crop production are water, soil, location, and transportation facilities. At Al Kharj conditions, though by no means ideal, are favorable enough for successful economic operation by applied agricultural engineering. Water is available to irrigate a limited amount of good soil, a population center is sufficiently close to ensure a market, and truck transportation is available. (5) The market is in Riyadh, and the trucks belong to the government, a circumstance in keeping with the fact that the Al Kharj project is the first of its kind and is largely experimental.

5. Report of the United States Agricultural Mission to Saudi Arabia (op.cit),pp.73-75.

However, two difficulties arising from the natural environment constitute a real threat. The first is the possible limit of the water supply. In one critical locality, which also obtains its water from the eastern slopes of Jebel al Tuwaiq, the water table dropped 35 feet during a recent four-year period, chiefly because of a rather intensive use of newly introduced drilling rigs and pumps. At Al Kharj itself, the water level in Ain Dhila and Ain Semha has dropped 20 feet since their first pumping in the 1930's. Uncontrolled expansion of crop acerage under present conditions could cause irreparable damage to the underground water resources. To produce more and more food is a natural and desirable objective. If the acerage at Al Kharj is to be increased, as at Bijidiah Farm, the ratio between the supply of water and the demand for it must be rigidly maintained. Scientific study of water resources is imperative to determine how much is available to support agriculture, not only at Al Kharj but elsewhere in Saudi Arabia. Such a study is entirely feasible (6). Meanwhile, conservation measures of the highest order are indicated, not to reduce present crop acerage or requirements but to eliminate unnecessary loss; (7) such measures are likewise entirely feasible.

The second prime difficulty results from the salinity of the water. The alkali content is not too high to prohibit use of the water for general agriculture on virgin soils, but over a period of years calcium sulphate is deposited in the topsoil horizons by the evaporating soil moisture. In time this ruins the soil, as has already occurred in the upper and older part of the project, where the land has been abandoned or converted to salt-tolerant dates. The length of time between reclamation and abandonment or conversion depends on the salt content of the soil, its texture, the ease of drainage, the availability of minerals to use in replacement of the more detrimental elements in the colloid, and the availability of pure water for flushing. Electrical precipitation, deep plowing, or subsoiling plus adequate flushing (8) and deep ditching would seem to be about the only means by which the alkali condition can be kept in check. Yet proper flushing further depletes the water supply. Tile drains, even if available, would simply crust up and become useless in a short time.

6. G.F. Brown: The Geology and Ground Water of Al Kharj District, Nejd, Saudi Arabia (Thesis, Ph.D., Northwestern University, 1949; manuscript). Dr. Brown was associated with 1944 FEA agricultural mission to Saudi Arabia and is now (1950) in that country fulfilling the recommendation made above.

7. See "Report of the United States Agricultural Mission to Saudi Arabia" (op. cit), pp. 47-48 and 62-63.

8. Ibid., pp. 64-65.

C
O
P
Y

ANALYSES OF AL KHARJ WATER*
(In Parts Per Million)

AIN DHILA		AIN KHAFS DAGHRA	AIN DHILA		AIN KHAFS DAGHRA
----	Iron	----	156	Chloride	240
2.8	Iron & Aluminum	2.7		Fluoride	1.5
602	Calcium	537		Nitrate	0.9
94	Magnesium	108		Borate	4.3
112	Sodium & Potassium	119	2,845	Dissolved Solids	2,619
124	Bicarbonate	104			
1,737	Sulphate	1,543	1,890	Total Hardness	1,785

*Brown, op.cit. Ain Dhila analysis by Arabian American Oil Company. Ain Khafs Daghra analysis by Burdge Irelan.

The Al Kharj project has shown what can be accomplished not only in agricultural production but also in raising the standard of living (9) of its 1200 Arab farmers and mechanics and those who receive the benefits of its varied produce. The lessons learned at Al Kharj can be advantageously applied elsewhere in the country. Such projects occupy an important, indeed a necessary, place in the internal development program undertaken by the Saudi Arabian government. The oases of Qatif, Hofuf, and Taif and an area in Wadi Fatima have been selected for demonstration projects. Only at Hofuf, however, has any significant progress been made.

THE HOFUF AGRICULTURAL PROJECT

Conditions at Hofuf are in marked contrast with those at Al Kharj. The oasis containing Hofuf (10) and surrounding villages is probably the largest in Saudi Arabia, with an estimated 27,000 acres under native cultivation and a population believed to be about 150,000. If these figures are correct, the population density is more than 3500 to a square mile. An artesian flow of water from at least nine springs gives an estimated total discharge of 93,300 gallons a minute. (11) In its present state, Hofuf is the only locality in the country with a surplus of water. But in spite of this abundance, the oasis is not self-sufficient in food. More than 90 per cent of the cultivated areas is in date gardens, many of which are several hundred years old, with individual palms of 80 years or more that are no longer very productive. The intense pressure of population on the land, the inability of native technology to expand the cultivated area, and the concentration on a single crop with relatively low yields illustrate the need for an agricultural improvement program.

In 1949, at the request of the Saudi Arabian government, the Hofuf Agricultural Project came into being with the transfer of a few American farmers and mechanics from Al Kharj. These specialists were confronted by a tradition-bound agricultural economy unaffected by Western contacts. Because of the shortness of the time, the principal gains so far consist in complete cooperation from Arab officials and admiring stares from Arab farmers - the latter a definite achievement. The Americans began their demonstration with six tractors and two government gardens totaling 150 acres, all in rice paddies. To accommodate the tractors, a few date palms had to be removed and many bridges had to be built across irrigation ditches. One of the first steps was to lay out vegetable seedbeds, so that improved seed could be distributed free to the farmers.

9. See "Report of the United States Agricultural Mission to Saudi Arabia" (op.cit) pp.75-76.

10. Hofuf is actually one settlement in a group that comprises several villages and Al Mubarraz, a town of considerable size. In American usage the name Hofuf is usually applied to the entire L-shaped cluster of settlements that make up the oasis. The Arabs, however, usually refer to the Oasis as Al Hasa and do not ordinarily use this name for the province foreigners call Al Hasa.

11. Twitchell, Water Resources of Saudi Arabia (op.cit). P.384.

Besides dates, Hofuf farmers grow alfalfa and rice, and also many other crops, though not of the best quality or in sufficient quantity to affect the diet. A list merely indicates what could be attempted in the way of improvement: limes, small peaches, a few apricots, some new oranges from Iraq, pomegranates, citrons, grapes, figs, wheat, the native tomato, eggplant, hot peppers, long native cucumbers, melons, long-podded native beans, hot native onions, and a few varieties of pumpkins. Of the fruits, limes and grapes probably do the best and have the best flavor. Oranges are speculative, having been introduced recently by one of the wealthy families. American development already begun includes work on tomatoes, eggplant, and onions, with a view to producing better seed, and the introduction of more root crops, specifically carrots and turnips. Considerable effort will be given in the near future to improving fruit crops as well as to increasing the variety and quality of vegetables.

Hofuf farmers seem to have a good knowledge of farming, perhaps better than elsewhere in Saudi Arabia. Date gardens are broken every two or three years; for owners who can afford the cost, every year. Rice paddies, of course, are normally turned each year. The farmers know how to compost manure and other organic materials and how to maintain fertility by incorporating the mixture into the soil; fields are turned over to a depth of two or three feet. Cultivation is entirely by hand. No animal has been observed doing any plowing or cultivating work, in contrast with Al Kharj, where bullocks are frequently used. The farmer's only tools are large and small mattocks and a sickle-type hand knife, but with what he has, he does a remarkably good job.

The American supervisory program at Hofuf has been organized with particular emphasis on improving plant stock and demonstrating mechanized farming methods. The groves and fields in which rice is grown offer the best possibilities; they are of sufficient size and number to justify the use of several tractors. In the date gardens the crowding of as many palms as possible into a small area, in the mistaken belief that a larger date crop will be obtained, is typical of the old economy and is perhaps the greatest obstacle to mechanization. With hand cultivation, the spacing of the trees does not greatly matter, but where the American program calls for the use of tractors, the groves must be thinned out. The reduction in the number of trees is compensated by increased yields per tree.

Expansion of the Hofuf project depends on the availability of enough good land near by suitable for reclamation and an adequate supply of water. Little is known about the open lands, which, it is believed, have never been cultivated. The salt content is probably high, and much water would be required for leaching before cultivation could be attempted. The local Arabs are confident of the availability of water, and one of the American farmers has expressed the opinion that enough water is available in the Hofuf area to develop 40,000 acres of new land. The site for a 4000 acre reclamation project has already been selected, and the search for water has begun. If it proves successful, most of the American effort will be devoted to bringing the open lands into production. The Hofuf project will then be similar in most respects to the Al Kharj project. The chief difference would be the turning over of the reclaimed land to small farmers who would work under American Supervision for the Saudi Arabian government on a tenant basis. This would relieve to some extent the pressure of population on the land in the older part of the Hofuf oasis.

The introduction of mechanization has given rise to several closely related problems. One of these concerns the education of at least a part of the population in basic agricultural and mechanical methods. Little can be accomplished by explaining the reasons for things, but much when definite results can be shown; as the plan develops, the principles will take care of themselves. The significance

of the educational aspect of the agricultural program in Saudi Arabia cannot be overemphasized. No amount of farm machinery will do the least good if the Arabs do not know how to operate it and take care of it.

The relationship between manpower and machine raises a problem, though the solution seems clear. If a modern machine can be shown to do a specific job better than men, and is economically feasible, then success is assured. For example, a cub tractor with full equipment costs about 3500 Saudi riyals ($1050)(12) This cost, either for the government or for a private operator, is approximately the equivalent of the wages of eight farm laborers at four Saudi Riyals a day, the prevailing standard, for three or four months. The eight laborers could be readily absorbed by the expanded program a tractor would make possible, in increased acreage, increased production, and increase in operations generally.

Making power-operated equipment available to the Arab farmer is also somewhat of a problem. To continue with the example of a cub tractor, one owned by the government might be used first in a pilot project on government land, or one owned by a well-to-do landowner might be used on his own estate. When once a demand had been created, a tractor could be purchased either by contractors who would serve a number of farmers, or by a group of farmers on a cooperative basis. The contract method has already been proved successful by Aramco's experience in other kinds of work, and it is adequately provided for in the laws of the country; cooperative ownership, on the other hand, is relatively new in Saudi Arabia. The contract method would also probably be the more satisfactory working arrangement, since the contractor would be freer to operate than the ordinary farmer because his tractor would constitute his sole source of livelihood. The Americans, as representatives of the Saudi Arabian government, would supply technical knowledge, train operators of mechanical equipment, and work out the prices the contractors would charge the farmers, all of which would be integral functions of the over-all agricultural program.

But the critical and most frightening aspect of the expansion of agriculture in Saudi Arabia is the relationship between mechanical power and the potential water supply. The development of mass agricultural production creates a vastly increased demand for water-the vital resource. At Al Kharj and other localities an enormous amount of power has recently been applied to obtaining water from the ground, and already ground-water levels have sunk. The difference between digging a well with a power-operated drilling rig and digging it by hand is obvious. So is the difference between a diesel-driven pump delivering a thousand gallons of water a minute and a donkey well delivering two or three.

The need for a basic study of ground-water resources cannot be over-emphasized. Should the water supply fail, Saudi Arabia would return to the desolation whence it came. The future of the country lies therefore in the wise utilization of its most precious but limited resource, and in the methods of safely capitalizing on it.

12. One riyal equals about 30 United States cents.

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

October 29, 1952

TO: Division Chiefs in - Agriculture
Education
Transportation and Communication
Natural Resources
Finance
Public Health

FROM: Edward Betaig

RE: Agriculture in Saudi Arabia

The attached article presents a clear and relatively up-to-date survey of Agriculture in certain parts of Saudi Arabia.

It is regarded as basically a sound exposition and as such should be read by staff members. The type of information given in this report is difficult to obtain for Saudi Arabia.

It would be appreciated if field technicians would bear this analysis in mind when writing monthly reports and thus contribute to knowledge about Saudi Arabia.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 29, 1952

Mr. Riad Stamboulli
Rosayal Farms
Dammam, Saudi Arabia

Dear Mr. Stamboulli:

I am enclosing five (5) copies of "Application for U. S. Government International Training Grant". Please complete and return all copies to this office together with the certifications requested.

Please note the instructions on Page Four of the Application. Since the form was printed, the procedure has been modified and simplified in the following way: Note B items 1 through 8.

B. 1. Medical Examination. It should be made by a competent physician. (We enclose a certification form which the physician may sign and date at the time of examination). Chest X-ray examination should be made and film submitted.

2. If no birth certificate, etc., is available, a statement from a responsible official stating that you are a bonafide resident of Saudi Arabia.

3. These letters are needed for use in evaluation of applications.

4. If the transcript is not available, an affidavit from a responsible person having definite knowledge of the facts will be acceptable.

5. This statement must be made in writing by a responsible Saudi Arabian Government official.

6. As on instruction sheet - page 4.

7. As on instruction sheet - page 4.

8. As on instruction sheet - page 4.

If any further information is needed, we shall communicate with you.

Very truly yours,

Edward R. Betzig
Acting Program Officer

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

October 29,1952

TO: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton

FROM: Dr. William J. Edens

RE: Raymond C. Fischer
Agricultural Engineer-Machinery

Mr. Fischer appears to be well qualified for research work in the field of farm machinery. We do not need a man of this type at the present time in our program. In all of my farm visits to date, I have seen only one tractor and it was not in use. Farms are very small and a power equipment technician would be of little use.

For the above reasons, I suggest that Mr. Fischer not be employed for Saudi Arabia

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

October 30, 1952.

CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer
Assistant Administrator, NEADS
Technical Cooperation Administration
Department of State
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sir:

The last Weekly Series Letter which we have received was Series No. 21, dated October 10. I replied to Letter No. 21 on October 23.

This letter is to bring you up to date since my last correspondence to you.

I. PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION

PERSONNEL

Richard G. Bogue and Gus H. Goudarzi arrived in Jidda on October 28.

J. M. Amos - Keith E. Davis On recommendation of Dr. Edens I cabled on October 29, requesting that these men be released for Jidda but that they should not bring their families until instructed by us.

Raymond C. Fischer Dr. Edens has recommended that we do not recruit Fischer since he believes that in the early stages of the Agriculture' Group's work, there will be no need for a specialist in farm machinery. I concur with this recommendation and am cabling to that effect.

Robert David Dolley Arrived in Jidda on October 26. I am enclosing a copy of a memo to me from Dr. Dolley concerning the payment of a 'head tax' to enter Saudi Arabia. I have discussed this matter with the Ambassador and apparently this tax is imposed from time to time at the whim of the individual official concerned.

/Representation

CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Representation can be made to collect the tax back from SAG but I strongly urge that personnel forced to pay this tax should be reimbursed from TCA funds for expenditure connected with travel. It is my understanding that Dr. Dolley will be so reimbursed as have other personnel arriving in Jidda. This is just for your information so that arriving personnel will have funds with them to pay the tax.

Dr. Dolley has requested assistance in the matter of clarifying and expediting the appointment of trainees. I think he has a good case and SAG has promised to assign to him a local employee to act as interpretor and to follow up the SAG official clearances we require. He will aid applicants in making out forms, getting the proper medical certificates, etc. For the time being SAG will pay the salary of this assistant although we may later have to arrange to make him a TCA local employee.

W.A. Bloodworth Although I cabled on October 28, for the release of Bloodworth, it is now my understanding that he has been reassigned to Burma. In this event, we wish recruitment of a person with similar qualifications (preferably a man without children because of difficult living conditions here for children. I should point out that the hospital facilities, as well as the availability of Doctors, would not be deemed adequate by most American families. As you know, we have had to send Pat Marlin to the hospital in Dhahran for treatment which would be a routine matter where adequate Doctors and hospital facilities were available.

Ferguson-Stark On October 28, I cabled for Ferguson to come to Jidda, again in the first instance, without his family.

I also cabled for Stark or similarly qualified M.D. Mr. Taylor was warm in his recommendation of Dr. Stark and I hope we may have him join our staff here.

Lou (McWhorter) Nelson We are confident that you are doing everything possible to expedite the payment of salary due her.

Patricia Marlin is still in hospital at Dhahran. The latest news is that she is responding to treatment and should be released in about a week.

Lavonne Swearingen is on much needed leave at Asmara and reports that the rest and change are doing her a lot of good and certainly she deserved this respite. In accordance with your recent suggestion, I am considering the plan of having her accompany me to the conference at Rome but cannot make definite decision at the moment.

Bode On October 30, I cabled to clear Bode for Jidda and

/advise

advise me his ETA. As suggested by Washington, he should come as Budget and Fiscal Officer with the understanding that he may be assigned duties beyond the scope of the 'job description' for that position. It is understood that he should come without his family in the first instance.

Thel Taylor Departed today for Dhahran with Mr. Hamilton, Agricultural Advisor to ARAMCO. Recently Mr. Taylor has made several field trips out of Jidda with Brown and Edens.

MISCELLANEOUS We do not have sufficient supply of Forms FS-315, FS-205 E and FS-205 D to be used in making out efficiency reports for our personnel. On October 5, we requested Mr. Taylor's office to forward fifty copies of each form. They have not been received and we would appreciate anything you can do to get them to us promptly as the reports are due in the Department on December 1.

HOUSING

Since my letter of October 23, we have had a few more irritating incidents similar to those previously reported. They have been worked out however.

Bogue and Goudarzi were taken care of by Dr. Brown the evening of their arrival and yesterday we moved beds and a few chairs into one of the Mecca Road Apartments and the two geologists stayed there last night and will continue there for the present. The sparse furniture was loaned to us by the Embassy and we appreciate their cooperation in this continuing housing crisis. The Knoll units have not arrived but we are informed they are enroute and we expect their arrival daily.

Betzig-Sinclair-Taylor now occupy the house vacated by Dr. Young.

Edens-Moon-Dolley still occupy Barracks "D" but we expect to install additional beds in the Mecca Road Apartment and move them in today. Dr. Edens furniture is on the dock and will be moved into his apartment as soon as we can clear them through customs. Since Dr. Edens will leave November 4, for a trip to the Asir, Mrs. Edens will remain in Beirut until his return about November 17.

Miscellaneous The fact that Goudarzi is sending for his wife and four children has complicated our housing problems further. It was my understanding that both of these geologists should come without families. We have, however, arranged that Goudarzi's family

/will

will occupy the house on the Compound now being used for the Natural Resources Division office. Since Goudarzi apparently has no furniture, SAG has promised to move some furniture in and I will attempt to provide an electric stove and refrigerator. (Perhaps some time we should work out a clear-cut policy as to the extent to which families should provide their own furniture and to what extent TCA will supplement or provide furniture).

I should like to report here that I was somewhat annoyed at Mr. Bogue's attitude with regard to his housing accomodations. Apparently he expected to move into the Gardens Hotel but in spite of everything we could do, we could not get accomodations in the hotel. I finally told Mr. Bogue if he were dissatisfied with the type of living conditions we could provide, it would be best for him to return to Washington.

I think we have worked out this particular situation but I wish to emphasize the fact that all personnel coming to Jidda should be made to clearly understand that they have selected a harship post and cannot expect to receive hardship allowances and find sumptuous living conditions they glimpse in Beirut and Cairo enroute to Jidda.

As previously reported, we have an option on four houses now under construction. As soon as I can get some reasonable forecast of the completion dates, I shall cable a request to lease one or more of these houses provided the completion dates are not too remote.

II. PROGRAM

GENERAL: All amended agreements are in the hands of Sadek Husseini for translation and transmission to SAG with the exception of the Community Development Projects Agreement. These agreements have been in his hands for many weeks and it is disappointing to report that the translations are still not in final shape for presentation to the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister, however, is urging Husseini to deliver the agreements to him and I feel sure he is now doing everything possible to expedite completion of the translations.

The fact that the Finance Minister has telegraphed from Riyadh for the Agreements would indicate that he plans to carry out the oral promises to sign all agreements so that we can get on with our program.

With best regards to you and everyone on the Saudi Arabian desk.

Cordially yours,

Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

SSS/dg

ENCLOSURES TO LETTER TO
Mr. E. Reesman Fryer
October 30, 1952

1. Memo. dated October 28, from Dr. Robert D. Dolly to Dr. Stratton - Re "Head Tax".

AmEmbassy, Jidda TOTEC 4 October 30, 1952

AIR POUCH

POINT IV OCTOBER REPORT - SAUDI ARABIA

INTRODUCTION

October has been a month of activity and progress, Arabian brand, in Jidda. Meetings with Government officials have resulted in oral agreement to continue with the TCA 1953 program on expanded basis in accordance with SAG requests. The increase in the 1953 appropriations, on a matching basis, has been described as disappointingly small by some SAG officials. Nevertheless present relations with SAG are friendly and cooperative and plans are going forward for two community development projects in widely separated areas. The estimated cost of these projects if $1,000,000 with each government sharing the costs on a fifty-fifty basis.

Preliminary reconnaissance has been amde by Dr. Brown and Dr. Edens at Wadi Khulias, one of the areas selected. Early in November the larger party will establish a camp at Wadi Itwad on the coastal plain south of Jidda.

In view of the oral agreement, steps have been taken to begin the Railway Survey and the Aerial Survey Projects at the earliest possible date. These projects had been held in abeyance by SAG during the period it was giving consideration to the proposal for an expanded 1953 program.

NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION

October saw improved climatic conditions and renewal of field activity. The stepped-up program will be aided by the arrival of Mr. Bogue and Mr. Goudarzi, Geologists who have been assigned to work under Glen Brown's direction. They arrived in Jidda on October 28.

In northwestern Hejaz, test drilling at the coastal settlement of Rabigh failed to locate fresh water sought for local townsmen and travellers on the Jidda-Medina road closer than 21 kilometers from the town.

A water well is in the process of being installed at the northerly town of Yenbo. In Qizan, Tihama-Asir three test wells have proven that a substantial supply of fresh water exists.

At the insistence of SAG, exploratory drilling continued in the Afif area. Afif is a small settlement roughly at the half way point between Jidda and Riyadh. Three test wells have been drilled and another test site located but to date no satisfactory water supply has been found. Difficulties confronting this task at Afif are: unfavorable geological conditions for the accumulation of large water supplies; poor communication facilities; and the great distance from Jidda, supply and repair center.

EBetzig/dg

Emphasis in the immediate future will be on work in those areas selected for community development projects - Wadi Itwad, Tihama-Asir, and Wadi Khulais. Systematic study will begin with aerial photography of these areas in order to locate wells and agricultural lands.

Field work has been hampered by the continued delay in the arrival of needed equipment.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNMENT SERVICES DIVISION

Customs-Tariff

On October 17, the Minister of Finance called a conference to discuss the revision of the Tariff Law, Tariff rates, as drawn up by Mr. Robert Kennedy, and procedural changes in Customs Administration as proposed by Mr. John Dunaway. Meetings were held through October 23, with TCA represented by Dr. Young, Mr. Dunaway and Mr. Kennedy while the Minister, Deputy Minister, Director General of Customs, Acting Director, Hejaz Customs District; the Egyptian Tariff Expert and Shaikh Abdulla Rejas, a member of the Tariff Committee; represented the Government.

On October 23, a revised draft Royal Decree of the Tariff Law, agreed to by Customs officials and the TCA representatives was given to the Deputy Finance Minister for presentation to the Minister. The Minister stated that he expected to go to Riyadh and arrange a conference with the King or the Crown Prince in hope of early promulgation of the new tariff.

The more important principles embodied in the law are: Use of ad valorem duties throughout the schedule; single taxation to replace the present complicated system of multiple taxes (some products have had 7 or 8 different taxes and all products hitherto paid 5 taxes in addition to the basic duty); 5 rates of duty - 2 covering luxury type articles, 2 for the food-basic development products, and 1 rate covering all other products; elimination of transit duty and of export duty.

In administrative matters, the basic law included Mr. Dunaway's suggestions as follows: 1. National Customs Administration; 2. Use of bill-of-entry and standard invoice; 3. Control of Customs brokers; 4. Use of actual exchange rates for conversion of invoice currencies; 5. Time limitation on final liquidation of entry; 6. Requirement that Customs make refunds for overpayments.

Mr. Dunaway and Mr. Kennedy may be called to Riyadh for further explanations.

A report was submitted by Mr. Dunaway on the schedule of charges imposed on goods at Jidda by the port-operating company. The report recommended a complete revision of the schedule in order that rates may more nearly conform to the cost of service.

The proposed National Customs Administration, approved in principle as noted above, is to include a statistical division. TCA will probably provide an

expert to inaugurate and direct this statistical division.

Budget

Accounting Regulations and Forms of SAG are being translated by Mr. Mousa Affifi, recently engaged by SAG to work under Mr. John Stacy's direction. The regulations and forms will be studied in order to recommend changes. The system is completely lacking in procedures for recording commitments made against available funds.

Work continues on the creation of a plan for the development and control of the SAG Public Works Program. Mr. Stacy prepared a tabulation seeking to reconcile the Public Works Schedule and costs as appearing in the newspaper Al-Madinah al-Munawwarah with the budget programs for the financial years 1370-71 and 1371-72. At least one-third of SAG's total budget is involved in this area.

Following the departure of Dr. Young on October 19, Mr. John Dunaway has been appointed Chief of the Public Administration and Government Services Division.

AGRICULTURE DIVISION

Dr. William Edens, Chief, arrived in Dhahran, S.A., on September 25, and spent until October 8, studying agricultural problems in the Qatif, Dammam, Hofuf (Al Hasa Oasis), and Al Kharj sections and meeting SAG officials. He was accompanied by Mr. Guy Hamilton, Agricultural Advisor of ARAMCO and Mr. Edward Betzig, Acting Program Officer, TCA.

The Hasa area is characterized by irrigated oasis agriculture largely planted to date palms and small quantities of rice, alfalfa, squash, cucumbers, watermelons and a few citrus trees. Sheep, goats, donkeys and cattle are to be seen in the oasis areas while camels are used for transport by the bedouin. Poor soil drainage is a common problem, especially along the coast where the water table appears to be within twelve to eighteen inches of the surface. Other problems are concerned with proper spacing of date plantings, crop-soil adaptation, soil fertility, crop rotation, prolific crop varieties, plant and animal diseases, scarcity of livestock forage and marketing of dates.

Water is supplied by natural springs and dug or drilled wells. The supply is adequate for the lands now irrigated and additional land might be brought under cultivation. However, in certain areas as Dammam there is danger that the relationship between water use and supply may be nearly in balance and if too large areas of new land are planted, the effects could be serious. Most of the soils are salty, due to poor drainage and all would benefit by a lowering of the water table. With the growing local demand for cheap food, proper use of available resources grows in importance.

The Royal Farms at Al Kharj were visited. The farms are under the management of Mr. Brooksheir, who supervises American and Arabian assistants and local laborers. The approximately 3000 acres in cultivation provide large

quantities of alfalfa, sudan grass, maize, wheat, barley and oats for fodder for the Royal Stables. Forty-five different truck crops are produced for the tables of the King and the Princes. This farm also has livestock consisting of horses, dairy cattle, camels and poultry. Dairy and poultry products are shipped daily to the Royal households at Riyadh. Water is pumped from from giant ains or wells. This large operation is indirectly run by ARAMCO. While details of the cost of operation are not known, they are reportedly very high with the result that the cost of products are beyond the purchasing power of the mass of the population.

Recently a number of Emirs and Princes have begun to work land in the area. Such development is dependent largely on the amount of water available.

Following the arrival of Mr. Thomas J. Moon, Extension Specialist in Irrigation Farming, visits were made to Wadi Fatima, east of Jidda, Wadi Khulais and other areas where it is possible some limited agricultural work may be begun. These regions have some potentiality but scarcity of water is a restraining factor.

Plans are being worked out for a trip to Tihama-Asir to study projected work on Wadi Itwad.

EDUCATION DIVISION

Equipment for the Jidda Vocational School was finally cleared through Jidda Customs and installed at the school. When the electricity is connected at the school, they will be able to make full use of the machines.

The date of the Commercial School opening was delayed until the middle of October due to a number of unforeseen factors. However, at this date approximately 30 students are attending night classes in typing, English, business correspondence, etc. Due to the shortage of electric power in Jidda, the school is lighted by oil pressure lamps. Despite the heat, lack of fans and relatively crowded quarters, Mr. Adel Kiblawi, Assistant Director, reports great student enthusiasm.

Two Saudi Arabian trainees have been awarded grants to study in the United States. A number of others are being processed and it is expected that they will be cleared in a few weeks.

Dr. Robert Dolley, Chief of the Education Division, arrived in Jidda on October 26.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

A verbal understanding has been arrived at between SAG and TCA officials concerning the $1,000,000 Community Development Projects. Projects are to be undertaken in Tihama-Asir in southwestern Arabia and also in the vicinity of Jidda. The projects will concentrate on water and land use problems, improved transportation, education and health and sanitation facilities. The goal will be to show SAG what can be done to improve the economic and social conditions in areas largely untouched by modern techniques. Teams of TCA technicians will work

in each region cooperating with SAG officials and personnel. The SAG has shown enthusiasm for this idea and is contributing one-half the cost.

ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Thelbert Taylor, Acting Chief of Saudi Arabia TCA/W came to Jidda for an extended visit. He has spent time with all the Divisions in an attempt to get a first hand view of the Saudi operations.

For the Ambassador

Dr. Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION November 2, 1952

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer
Assistant Administrator, NEADS
Technical Cooperation Administration
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Si:

Since writing my last letter on October 30, we have received your Weekly Series Letter No. 22.

We have, as of this morning, moved into our new office building. If and when we have air conditioning or screens, we shall have very reasonable facilities. It is a one-story, very unpretentious building but adequate for this country. At the moment we are perspiring profusely and combating an army of flies.

I. PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION

GENERAL

I note that the per diem rate for Jidda has been raised to thirty dollars per day effective October 16. I presume this is in reference to our EMBTEL 126 stating that a single room with meals was approximately twenty-four dollars a day. We still need clearification with regard to per diem for technicians in the field. Perhaps you can find out from USGS what arrangements they made for per diem for field trips prior to July 1, 1952. Certainly we could not justify payments of thirty dollars per day for technicians camping in the field and I assume that in mentioning this per diem you did not have in mind such payments for men in the field parties away from Jidda.

PERSONNEL

Ferguson: I note that Ferguson plans to go to Dhahran prior to his arrival in Jidda. Presumably he will stay at the ARAMCO guest house and it will be necessary for me to have him invited by an ARAMCO official and to know the exact date of his arrival in Dhahran to be sure accomodations are available.

/Brink

CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION

Brink: On Ferguson's recommendation, I give my approval to the recruitment of Brink. In general, I believe it is better for the Chief of a Division to become acquainted with the conditions here before making definite commitments for additional personnel. Mr. Ferguson will, of course, want at least one M.D. in his group immediately. I hope that Dr. Stark is coming for that post.

Betzig: I am glad to note that progress is being made on his reclassification and can only urge the expediting of his promotion.

II. PROGRAM

Agriculture: Mr. Hamilton of ARAMCO seems to be anxious that we should assign some agricultural technicians to the Dhahran-Dammam area. I am not opposed to this but feel strongly that we must concentrate our efforts at present in the two Community Development areas which have been agreed upon by SAG.

Dr. Edens and Thomas Moon have taken one-day trips to most of the regions near Jidda which have any agricultural potential. They have talked with local officials and farmers in these communities.

I am enclosing a report submitted to me by Dr. Edens concerning his contacts with FAO in Rome, TCA people in Beirut and his observations during his stay in Dhahran enroute to Jidda.

I also enclose a copy of an article on agriculture in Saudi Arabia which was printed in the Geographical Review. Copies of this article were distributed to Division Chiefs here.

Education: Dr. Dolley has been spending most of his time on the matter of applications of Saudi Arabians for Trainee Grants. He has also held a long meeting with the Directors of the Commercial School. I am pleased with the manner in which he is digging into the work here and the prospects we have for showing some concrete results to SAG in the operation of the Jidda Commercial School and the Jidda Vocational School.

Finance: In my report for the month of October is presented the progress of the Public Administration and Government Services Division. The Finance Minister has recently taken great interest in the Dunaway and Kennedy reports and presumably is anxious to get out a new Tariff Decree.

/ Mr. Dunaway

Mr. Dunaway has also submitted a report on the operation of the Port Authority by a local private company. We enclose a copy of this report.

Natural Resources

Comment on the work of this group is also contained in our Monthly Report for October.

Very Confidentially, in drilling for water at Rabigh we ran into gas which may or may not mean oil sands. The Government officials are very much excited about this development and are anxious to keep it confidential. Both Dr. Brown and I made known our desire to stop drilling in that area as we are not equipped nor is it our objective to explore for oil. The well has now been capped with cement and we have moved our water drilling operations some miles distant.

Community Development Projects

After several conferences the Deputy Finance Minister, in accordance with our suggestion, has selected two areas for these projects. Actually we proposed several areas so that the choice would not be ours but that of SAG. It is quite probable that SAG will change its mind with regard to the specific areas selected but they desire that one community should be near enough to Jidda so that Government officials and others will be able to see the development of the project. This selection was probably made partly for political reasons. The other area will be in the Tihama-Asir, presumably Wadi Itwad. This area has been photographed and Dr. Brown feels reasonably sure that he can produce water there. The first job will be to drill some wells. At the beginning, it will be essential to improve the road to Wadi Itwad and we may need to purchase or rent equipment available here.

On November 4, a party will go to this area for a preliminary survey. It is my hope that they will return with concrete plans for immediately sending technicians and equipment to get the project underway.

I have forwarded, by cable, an abbreviated draft for an Agreement to cover these projects.

Aerial Survey:

Enclosed with this letter is a copy of the Aerial Survey Project Agreement submitted to the SAG October 27. In abbreviated form this has been sent by telegram to Washington.

II. BUDGET

Budget 1954: We have by cable sent the following proposal for the FY-54 budget. (Note: Dollar figures in thousands)

Division	No. of Technicians	Cost	Cost of Operations
Agriculture	9	180	135
Health	7	140	200
Education	4	80	100
Natural Resources	5	100	175
Transportation	4	80	100
Public Admin.	7	140	10
Program	6	120	75

20 Trainees: Cost - $80,000.00

Cost of technicians is based on multiplying the number of technicians by $20,000 per man. In addition to the usual costs, this estimate includes cost of housing technicians. Obviously, the total figure for cost of technicians will provide cost of housing only on the assumption that the average cost of technicians, including stenographers and those of junior grade, will be less than $20,000 per person. An additional cushion is provided on the assumption that all of the personnel listed above will not be on duty for the entire 12 months of the 54 budget year.

Cost of operations refers to cost of supplies and equipment. This figure still has to be something of a guess for 1954 and will depend somewhat on the willingness of TCA to equip - that is, to provide medicines, DDT, mobile units or the willingness to buy heavy road equipment, etc. It is my own view that unless TCA is willing to make at least the contribution suggested for cost of operations, the SAG would again threaten to cancel the General Agreement for the same reasons previously given.

II. BUDGET (Continued)

It should also be pointed out that the budget makes no provision for direct financial contribution for community development projects in 54.

I feel reasonably certain that the SAG will wish to continue projects now scheduled and probably initiate others. I am sure they will expect a continuation of matching contributions for such projects. Justification for the budget proposed must, of course, be related to general policy of TCA - i.e., how much is it willing to contribute to maintain a TCA program in Saudi Arabia?

It is certainly regretable that we have had such a mixup on this 54 budget proposition, and I am willing to accept my share of the responsibility for the mixup. Instead of dividing responsibility between Betzig and Smith when I went to Washington, I should have placed all responsibility in Betzig's hands. The Smith budget was unrealistic and inconsistent. Betzig pointed out his criticisms on the budget in his letter dated August 25, his justification dated August 26, and his telegram dated August 19. Neither the budget itself nor the budget (Betzig) letter nor telegram had arrived in Washington up to the day I left for New York and Jidda.

Confronted with housing problems and in view of Betzig's few weeks' absence in Dhahran, a thorough discussion of the 54 budget with Betzig was delayed on my return to Jidda. I should profit by experience and name someone "Acting Director" while I am in Rome, but I have not quite worked out that problem yet.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

Monthly Report: Enclosed is a copy of the Monthly Report.

Memorandum from Husseini: I enclose a copy of memorandum from Mr. Husseini concerning his statement to me that the SAG was disposed to continue with the 53 program. We have every reason to believe that it is the intent of the SAG to sign the agreements.

Water Tank Truck: In reply to your inquiry in regard to our water tank truck, I enclose a memorandum to me from Sinclair.

I shall be in Rome before this letter arrives in Washington and at that time will discuss the problems of my successor and the date of my leaving Jidda. Before leaving for Rome, I shall cable the personnel who will be attending the conference and arrangements that will be made here.

Cordially yours,

Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

ENCLOSURES TO LETTER
TO MR. E. REESMAN FRYER
November 2, 1952

1. Report of Dr. Wm. J. Edens on visits with FAO officials in Rome, TCA Technicians in Lebanon, and Notes on Agriculture in Dhahran area of Saudi Arabia - dated October 23, 1952.

2. Copy of Excerpt from Geographical Review Published by the American Georgraphical Society of New York. Vol. 41 No.3 1951.

3. Report on Charges on Goods at the Port of Jidda, submitted to SAG by Mr. John Dunaway October 28, 1952.

4. Aerial Survey Project Agreement submitted to SAG October 27,1952.

Chron

Jidda, November 2, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton:

FROM: E. F. Sinclair:

Water Tank Truck

In connection with the purchase of a water tank truck for supplying the apartment on Mecca Road with water:

In talking with Orris Page, FMO, he informed me that the City authorities told him that they did not know just when the apartment could be connected with the City water line. As you are well aware of the very short supply of water in Jidda, it was decided that we purchase a water tank truck to supply water for this house, as well as any other houses which we might take over.

A cable was sent to Washington requesting authority to purchase a 2,000 gallon truck at a price of $9,800., and we received a reply stating that it was alright to go ahead and make the purchase.

In discussing the matter with the Agent here for the truck, it was finally discovered that he did not have any on hand and would not be able to furnish us with one for approximately three to four months. In the meantime, another Agent was contacted and Orris Page arranged for the purchase of a 1,200 gallon truck for $6,000., a saving of approximately $3,800., with delivery within one month.

The running water here Jidda is from about 5.30 AM to 7.00 A.M, 12 noon to 1.00 P.M., and 4.30 to 7.30 P.M.

From this schedule you will note that it would be quite impossible to furnish sufficient water for seven apartments all day. We now have at the apartment a storage tank on the ground of approximately 3,900 gallons, and storage tanks on the roof approximateing 600 gallons, which will be sufficient to have water at all times in the apartment house.

I was informed yesterday that the truck is now ready for delivery to us and we will place same in operation as of tomorrow.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

November 3, 1952

TO: Mr. Schubert E. Smith
Administrative Officer
American Embassy

FROM: Mr. E. F. Sinclair
Acting Executive Officer

RE: Adel Kiblawi - Expense Voucher

Will you kindly arrange to pay to Adel Kiblawi, Assistant Director of the Jidda Commercial School, the sum of SR 4600.10 charging same against his expense account.

The payment of this sum will leave no balance in his expense account which was originally SR9,000.

EFSinclair/dg

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sinclair November 3, 1952

FROM: Mrs. George

RE: Building Directory

Will you please ask Mr. Husseini if he could have Baker's make up a bulletin board for the main entrance hall on which we could post a directory of room numbers for the various personnel and divisions. This would include the FAO people and Mr. Husseinis staff.

Dr. Stratton wishes a door sign with arrow and 'please enter through room 26.'

You might ask Jamil Hattab at Bakers to draw up a room chart and any other necessary signs. I assume of course that TCA will pay for the work and materials, of Jamil.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

November 3, 1952

TO: Mr. Schubert E. Smith
Administrative Officer
American Embassy

FROM: Mr. E. F. Sinclair
Acting Executive Officer

RE: Change of Address - Dr. A. N. Young

All mail received for Dr. A. N. Young should be forwarded as follows:

c/o Dr. John Parke Young
Department of State, O.F.D.
Washington 25, D. C.

EFSinclair/dg

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

November 3,1952

TO: All TCA Staff Members

FROM: E. F. Sinclair, Acting Executive Officer

RE: Use of APO Facilities

We have received the following memorandum, dated November 2, 1952, from Major T. B. Ragland, Air Liaison Officer.

"It has come to the attention of this office that unauthorized personnel are utilizing APO facilities, such use being aided as well as condoned by U. S. agencies in Jidda. I should like to point out that continued abuse of APO privileges, especially at this time of seasonal overload, may lead to one or a number of unfortunate developments: unnecessary confusion and delay in the handling and delivery of mail to authorized individuals; denial of APO facilities for all but official mail; assessment of charges against unauthorized individuals equivalent to international air express rates to Dhahran and MATS rates from there to Jidda.

In order to obviate any such results, it is requested that:

1) a current list of U. S. Government employees together with the agency employing them be supplied the APO at Dhahran with the least practicable delay.
2) that change of address cards be submitted on individuals who have departed Jidda since the last list was forwarded,
3) that an SOP be established to keep the list of authorized personnel current be forwarding addendum sheets on new personnel and C/A cards on departures.

4) that unauthorized persons known to be using APO facilities be informed that such service is illegal and will not be continued. Employees of the SAG are not entitled to the use of APO facilities."

This office is forwarding the requested list of authorized personnel to the APO at Dhahran.

We request that all TCA staff members be governed in accordance with Major Ragland's memorandum.

EFSinclair/dg

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

November 3, 1952

TO: Division Chiefs - Natural Resources
Agriculture
Health
Education
Public Administration

FROM: Edward Betzig, Acting Program Officer

RE: Report: Long Term Functional Programs-Annex B

Reference is made to Foreign Service Point IV Circular, "Guides for Field Planning of Point IV Programs". Annex B, "The Long Term Functional Program" is the responsibility of each Division Chief.

This report must be in Washington by January 1, 1953. Therefore Division Reports must be submitted to Dr. Stratton not later than December 10, 1952.

Copies of the forms and information concerning these reports have been previously furnished each Division Chief. If there are any questions concerning the reports, I shall be glad to discuss them at any time.

EBetzig/dg

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

November 4, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton

FROM: Mr. Edward Betzig

RE: Compensatory leave for Miss Lavonne Swearingen and Mrs. Michael George

I would like to recommend that Miss Lavonne Swearingen and Mrs. Michael George be granted compensatory leave as a reward for the many hours of overtime work done by them.

Due to unavoidable circumstances the Point Four office has been short of secretarial help. The two persons named above have willingly and generously given of their time and effort whenever required of them.

Therefore, they ought to be granted a minimum of one week compensatory leave whenever office conditions permit the same.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

November 4, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Schubert E. Smith

FROM: E. F. Sinclair

RE: Reimbursement

Enclosed please find bill covering purchase of dishes for Mecca Road transient billets amounting to

386 Saudi Riyals.

Will you kindly have the bill passed for payment to the undersigned.

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

November 4, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: TCA Staff

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton SS

RE: Relations With Embassy

Since the Embassy moved to the new Chancery, there has been a tendency for TCA personnel to overlook the arrangements previously made with regard to trips to the Chancery.

I will remind you that at the request of the Ambassador only authorized TCA personnel shall call for mail or go to the Code Room for cables.

Also, to ~~seneluda~~ preclude so many calls on Embassy personnel, it is requested that only authorized persons shall contact the Administrative offices at the Embassy.

Mr. Eduard Betzig is authorized to call daily at the Code Room for incoming Totec telegrams and will be responsible for the file of incoming and outgoing TOTEC telegrams now kept at the Chancery for security reasons. If delegated by Mr.Betzig, Mr. Sinclair is authorized to call at the Code Room for incoming cables. But in any given day, only one of the two authorized persons shall call at the Code Room. In my absence, Mr. Betzig is authorized to confer with the Ambassador on matters relating to the TCA program.

Mr. Edward F. Sinclair is authorized to confer with Mr. Schubert E. Smith or his staff on all matters relating to personnel, payrolls, transportation, customs , etc. He will also be responsible for seeing that TCA mail is delivered to TCA office building for distribution to personnel.

It is requested that all TCA staff who have matters to be taken up with the Administrative offices of the Embassy discuss them with Mr. Sinclair and request such action as shall be necessary from him.

I am sure you will understand the reasonableness of these regulations.

Chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

November 4, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: TCA Staff

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton SSS

RE: Appointment of Mr. Edward Dotaig as Acting Director TCA Saudi Arabia During Absence of Country Director.

A conference of TCA Middle East Country Directors, Program Officers, and Executive Officers will be held in Rome November 10 through November 17. I plan to attend the conference and will be accompanied by Mr. Sinclair and Miss Sanderigan.

During my absence from Jidda, Mr. Edward Dotaig will be Acting Director of TCA-Saudi Arabia, and I know he will have your friendly cooperation during this time.

DSS/A

cc: TCA Washington
Sudeir Bay Hunsolint
Ambassador Jidda

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

November 4, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: TCA STAFF

FROM: Mr. E. F. Sinclair

RE: Food Provisions for Houseboys, Office Boys, Chauffeurs

Upon official instructions of Badr Bey Fahoum, Government Representative of Michael Baker, Jr., Inc., Mr. Gerald Hunter notified this office that effective today, November 4, 1952, the privilege of food provided for some houseboys, office boys and chauffeurs by the Baker Company mess hall can no longer be granted.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

November 4, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. E. Roosevelt Fryer
(in person -Rome Conference)

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton

RE: Successor as TCA Country Director, Saudi Arabia.

From personnel now on my staff in Jidda, I can recommend only Mr. John Dunaway to succeed me as Country Director.

In Mr. Sinclair, Dr. Edens and Dr. Dolley, we are fortunate in having competent persons with administrative background and knowledge of TCA policies and problems. It is my considered judgment, however, that when all factors are balanced Mr. Dunaway would be the most logical choice.

Mr. Dunaway's biography can be found in WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA, but from my direct observations I can say that he is an able technician in the general field of government finance. Of more importance for the present consideration, he is acquainted with the Finance Minister and other Saudi Arabian Government officials. Although he has not met His Majesty, Mr. Dunaway has spent some days in Riyadh with Saudi Arabian Government officials. His work here has made him known to Aramco officials, Arab merchants and in diplomatic circles perhaps as well as any member of our staff. In short, his transition from Chief of the Public Administration and Government Services Division to Country Director would minimize some of the handicaps which will accrue from a change in Country Director in Saudi Arabia.

I can speak highly of his complete integrity, and have respect for his judgment. It is my impression that he is respected and liked by members of our staff and others with whom he has come in contact.

On the other

On the other hand, he is 66 years of age, and although he appears in good health it is possible that he does not have the stamina to carry on the work of the Country Director. I have not discussed this matter with Mr. Dunaway and therefore I am not in a position to know whether he would wish to take on the added responsibilities of this position.

Although there is much merit in recruiting some of your Country Directors on a temporary basis from outside professions and occupations, I have at present no recommendations to make along these lines.

It had been my thought when I first came to Jidda that perhaps you had Tom Hart in mind for my replacement at the end of the year. Certainly his position in Washington makes him completely knowledgeable of our program and problems. Your close association with Tom and knowledge of his qualifications would make any recommendation from me gratuitous. His appointment, however, as my successor would most certainly meet with my approval.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with other Washington personnel to make specific recommendations, but it seemed to me that you would wish to give consideration to personnel either now in Washington or in some of the country staffs.

From the point of view of the situation in Saudi Arabia, I would point out again that if feasible we would greatly minimize the disadvantages of a change of Country Directors if my successor could be one acquainted with SAG officials and with firsthand knowledge of problems here.

Since writing the above, the name of Parker Hart has come to mind. His knowledge of the country and acquaintanceship with Saudi Arabian officials and his knowledge of the Point Four program would meet the desirable qualifications I have indicated above. I do not,know, of course, what his interests would be nor whether he would be available.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

November 5, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Sadek Bey Husseini

FROM: Mr. E. F. Sinclair

RE: Room Number 19

In order to come within the security regulations of our Department of State, it will be necessary for us to have a full panel wood door on Room 19.

After this has been accomplished, we shall arrange for a special lock for this door.

Will you kindly have this attended to as promptly as possible?

CHRON

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

November 5, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: TCA STAFF

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton

RE: Staff Meeting

There will be a staff meeting at 10 a.m. on Thursday, November 6, in the Conference Room.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

November 5, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Ambassador
Mr. Edward Betzig
Mrs. Diana George

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton SSS

RE: Itinerary - Rome Conference

Following is the plane schedule as given me by Mr. Sinclair concerning our travel times and flights:

NOV. 7	Leave Jidda	1:30 p.m.	LH-119
	Arrive Beirut	6:30 p.m.	
NOV. 8	Remain Beirut	St. George Hotel	
NOV. 9	Leave Beirut	4:35 a.m.	BA-703
	Arrive Rome	7:30 a.m.	
NOV. 9 - 17	Remain Rome	Grand Hotel	

Mr. Sinclair or Miss Swearingen will check daily with the American Embassy, Rome, in case any mail or telegrams are received from Jidda.

As soon as possible, we shall notify Jidda of our return date and flight.

Chron

#ED-103-D
November 6, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Betzig

FROM: Robert D. Dolley

RE: Down Payment on Lights-Commercial School

I have been informed unofficially that Mr. Shoup is ready to set the meter and cut in the lights for the Commercial School upon the payment of SR 150, cut-in fee. I do not understand the procedure of payment, but if there is anything I should do in this connection please advise me since I am afraid delay may unnecessarily postpone this all important function for a longer period of time.

Chron

ED-104-D
November 6, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Edward Betzig

FROM: Robert D. Dolley

RE: Extra Part-time Teachers for the Commercial School

We have need for the services of a part time instructor in the Commercial School at the moment who can teach English for approximately six hours a week for an indefinite period of time. This person should be employed on a hourly basis. I would recommend a rate of SR 7 an hour or approximately $2.00 per hour to start with.

The person for the position has been recommended to me by Mr. Iszidian, who made the educational survey of Arabian schools.

Your kind assistance in telling me or in any other way arranging the employment of this part time teacher will be greatly appreciated. In the meantime, a method and procedure to be followed in the employment of part time teachers should be established. That will make the employment of part time teachers rather simple and possible on very short notice because it is conceivable that a large number of part time teachers for both technical and general education will be needed in the very near future. These teachers will be taken from available sources both here in Jidda and from the technical ranks of TWA, Baker Inc., Aramco, and SAM's. They will be used for special extension type courses for prospective employees of SAG and currently employed personnel who will ateend courses, for the most part, after regular work hours. It therefore becomes important that expeditious procedures in employment be established in order to properly meet the requirements of this type of training program.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

November 6, 1952.
Thursday

MEMORANDUM FOR FILES

DICTATED BY SAMUEL S. STRATTON

RE: RAILWAY SURVEY

At 8:30 this morning, Mr. Bussaini called to report a message from the Finance Minister in Riyadh. The Finance Minister stated that the Railway Survey Agreement asked the SAG to provide housing and food for certain personnel. He also stated that the survey requested SAG to provide planes for a certain amount of aerial reconnaisance. Apparently the Finance Minister believed that the U. S. Government should provide these facilities.

I pointed out that the Railway Survey in the form now written had been in the hands of the Finance Minister since the middle of July. The agreement had been discussed many times and was discussed with the Finance Minister by Mr. Hare after I had left for the United States. The Ambassador reported by telegram that SAG had agreed to the provisions we had suggested.

I returned to Jidda in late August, and soon after my return again discussed the Railway Survey with the Finance Minister. At that time he asked for further clarification on "the first 50 miles." At his request, I wrote him a note clarifying that phrase.

At this time all agreements were held up by the Finance Minister pending a decision by the SAG as to whether or not they would cancel the General Agreement. After many discussions, in late October we were informed orally that SAG would sign all program and project agreements. There had been no discussion of the Railway Survey agreement since early September.

Mr. Bussaini said that the Deptty Finance Minister would like to meet with the Ambassador and Country Director today to clarify the situation with regard to the Railway Survey.Agreement.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

November 4, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: TCA Staff

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton

RE: Appointment of Mr. Edward Betsig as Acting Director TCA Saudi Arabia During Absence of Country Director

A conference of TCA Middle East Country Directors, Program Officers, and Executive Officers will be held in Rome November 10 through November 17. I plan to attend the conference and will be accompanied by Mr. Sinclair and Miss Swearingen.

During my absence from Jidda, Mr. Edward Betsig will be Acting Director of TCA-Saudi Arabia, and I know he will have your friendly cooperation during this time.

SSS/1

cc: Washington TCA
Sadek Bey Husseini
AmEmbassy Jidda

COST OF SUPPLIES, EQUIPMENT, MATERIAL

With 42% of FY-54 allocated for personnel costs, the field proposes a supplies, equipment and material budget of $795,000, or less than that for technicians. The Saudi Arabian program will thus be far below the rates of $3.00 for supplies, etc. to $1.00 for technicians stressed in reports of Congressional hearings.

There is a tendency to believe that the Saudi Arabian program can be composed overwhelmingly of technicians. This is based on the premise that Saudi Arabia is an oil-rich country and hence capable of itself providing the wherewithal for a program of economic development. What is forgotten is the fact that before the oil exploitation began, Saudi Arabia was one of the poorest lands on earth. Oil revenues have enabled the Saudi Arabian Government to make a start towards providing the nation with some of the services of a modern state. Large sums have been expended for these purposes. Adverse publicity as to expenditures for Cadillacs and airplanes should not obscure the very real achievements made in the past three years. The August 26, 1952 "Country Annual Plan of Work, FY-1953" gave details as to SAG accomplishments.

Despite the oil revenues, Saudi Arabia needs and merits a strong Point Four program. Her backward state makes it difficult for a technician to work unless provided with material support. This can be clearly seen in the case of foreign technicians employed by the Saudi Arabian Government. Frequently they must wait for months doing nothing while they wait for equipment, buildings, supplies, etc. The demands on the Saudi Arabian Government in this respect are very heavy. Point Four ought not to place itself in a similar condition of having to wait on the Saudi Arabian Government to provide for the equipment before work can be carried on. Either the budget ought to provide adequately for 42 technicians or the number of technicians ought to be reduced to the point where those in the field are properly supplied.

Also to be considered is the fact that the Saudi Arabian Government in the summer and fall of 1952 were disposed to cancel the Point Four Agreement. The Government considered the program to be costing Saudi Arabia more than it was gaining. Also the Government strongly objected to the fact that it was receiving a program far smaller than that granted to other countries. The Saudi Arabian Government stated it wanted technicians but also

material

material help. Because of the serious nature of the Saudi Arabian Government attitude, the FY-1953 program was enlarged by the addition of a $500,000 Development Project Fund to be matched by a like sum by the Saudi Arabian Government. In the future it is unlikely that the Saudi Arabian Government would agree to a program based primarily on technicians. The Government is willing to contribute its share, but it also takes a strong position as to the need of Point Four to contribute material aid as well as technicians.

The FY-1954 budget does not include Development Project funds. It does provide funds to supply at least a minimum of the equipment, etc. considered necessary for the technicians to carry on their work effectively. It also seeks to take into consideration the strong Saudi Arabian Government objections to a program composed primarily of technicians.

The need for equipment support can be seen in virtually every field of work save in Public Administration and Government Services. The August 26, 1952 "Country Annual Plan of Work-FY-1953" provides a brief description of the primitive and poor state of Saudi Arabian economy. Examples are the following:

Education: Few schools exist, those that do are very poorly equipped, housed, etc. The urge is great for education, as experience with the Commercial School is showing. Local initiative definitely exists. But it needs initial Point 4 backing. The budget provides for $100,000 for Point Four operating funds with which to help improve or start schools and training centers. Without such funds, it is unlikely that Point Four impact on Saudi Arabian education can have much effect.

Health and Sanitation: Even the few cities and towns which have hospitals or health centers are inadequately provided for from a health point of view. A very large percentage of the Saudi Arabian population is sick. The Saudi Arabian Government has made a start to improve conditions but only the surface has been scratched. If TCA expects to initiate new projects and to improve old ones, Point Four must have funds to construct and equip at least a number of small health centers. The $200,000 allocated is a small sum for medicine and equipment, but it is a definite and visible contribution.

Natural Resources

Natural Resources: $175,000 is provided by the budget for this division. A large part of this expenditure is for the cost of a continuing aerial survey of areas marked for mineral study, railroads, roads, water resources, agricultural developments, etc. Aerial surveys are accepted as a first necessity if a land is to be developed. Information thus worked up enables other programs to go forward founded on scientific data. Without the aerial survey, other projects would be more difficult and costly to carry out. The remaining funds are for equipment, supplies, etc. needed to do field work in an area comprising hundreds of thousands of square miles. Saudi contributions to this program are apparent in the drilling equipment ordered by the government to carry out the recommendations of the group.

Agriculture: Scientific, economic and monetary aids to Saudi Arabian agriculture are unknown. The farmer must use techniques evolved in centuries past using his own slight resources. Proper drainage, water usage, soils studies, reclamation projects, etc. must be carried out if Saudi Arabia is to add to its present low production of foodstuffs. It is true that a technician can show the local people new ways of doing things; he can experiment with new crops and seeds, etc. But unless he has equipment and the means to carry out demonstration projects, his weight will be little felt. If Point Four intends to help Saudi Arabia in the difficult task of learning to use its few agricultural resources properly, then it must contribute at least a little material aid. The $135,000 allocated in this budget represents $15,000 per technician - certainly not a large sum, especially when considering the retarded state of Saudi Arabian agriculture.

An example of this is the problem of drainage. Possibly land now planted exclusively to dates could be improved and planted partly to other crops. If Point Four technicians proposed new methods without being able to demonstrate on a small scale how effective these were, it is not probable much local or government support would ensue. Such support would likely be forthcoming if our method were demonstrated to be workable.

Transportation & Communication

Transportation and Communication: Because of the retarded state of Saudi Arabia's transportation and communication facilities, Point Four seeks to stimulate the Saudi Arabian Government into undertaking the construction of a planned system of communication. This involves the making of surveys and studies. It also means Point Four will help improve certain sections of roads and open up penetration roads. By showing people how such measures stimulate the growth of a region, it is hoped such work will prime the Saudi Arabian Government and local authorities to do likewise. $100,000 is allocated for those purposes.

General Conditions: There are a number of facts frequently overlooked when considering the Saudi Arabian program. The first is the comparatively distinctive nature of local conditions. The oil revenues should not obscure the true facts of poverty, illiteracy, sickness and the lack of modern government or private institutions to deal with these and other problems of social and economic development. Point Four leadership can help channel Saudi Arabian Government funds into socially productive uses and in helping Saudi Arabia to learn to help itself.

Saudi Arabia has to start virtually from scratch on the long road to becoming a modern state. Few other countries are so uniquely lacking in schools, hospitals, transportation facilities, etc. Hence, a technician arriving in Saudi Arabia cannot expect to find institutions and organizations already established which only need to be improved and modernized. Actually, the reverse is true. All too frequently, the technician must be the initiator. A doctor going into a region where no health services exist must be equipped and supplied at least in the initial phases. An agriculturist confronted by the realities of Saudi Arabia must have material support at hand if he is to work with people hitherto dependent on their own resources. To stimulate the growth of modern education, Point Four has to be willing to supply part of the material needs of the schools or education centers in which it seeks to work. Such conditions make it necessary to back technicians with adequate material support.

A second

A second factor is that while the United States is important to Saudi Arabia, Saudi Arabia is also important to the United States. The oil reserves and installations represent an economic and strategic resource of very great value. The need of this oil for European industry is too well known to be stressed here.

Beyond the strategic value of the oil is the strategic location of Saudi Arabia - a great sub-continent astride the air-sea-land routes of Africa, the Near East and Asia. Saudi Arabia has been and is friendly to the United States. Her geographic location makes such friendship of great importance to the United States. By helping and strengthening this friendly power, we help ourselves.

A third factor is that the U. S. Capital investments in oil in Saudi Arabia represent one of the largest of American overseas interests. These investments amou t to several hundreds of millions of dollars of American investors' capital. The Point Four program is a factor in preserving these investments by aiding in the stabilization of the economic and political conditions in Saudi Arabia.

A fourth factor touches one of the prime aims of Point Four. This is the aim which seeks to create conditions propitious to private investment. The amount of capital needed in Saudi Arabia for development purposes is very great. This capital must in large part be provided through private investment. Point Four can help to create conditions which will favor the growth of a strong state capable of resisting internal and external threats. Such stabilization will tend not only to protect those American investments already in existence but also help stimulate further investment and development. Private investment can only take place where a certain amount of security exists. If Point Four helps even in part to foster such conditions, it is fulfilling part of its stated aim.

Recapitulating,

Recapitulating, the United States has a definite stake in Saudi Arabia; namely, oil reserves and investment in installations, etc.; the value of the strategic location of Saudi Arabia for our foreign policy; and a Government which has demonstrated its friendly attitude to the United States. These factors illustrate that Point Four-Saudi Arabia is as important to the United States as Point Four is to Saudi Arabia. The size of the FY-1954 budget is not large when viewed in this light. An effective Point Four program must be viewed as a definite necessity. An effective program, in turn, must be built on technicians supported by the necessary equipment and materials. Therefore, the budget requested - namely $1,715,000 - is regarded as being fully justified and representing minimal needs.

CONFIDENTIAL

JUSTIFICATION FY-1954 BUDGET TCA SAUDI ARABIA

Submitted November 6, 1952 by Mr. Edward Betzig

The FY-1954 Budget, exclusive of funds for Development Projects, is proposed to be $1,715,000. This is believed to be a realistic figure in keeping with the actualities of TCA Saudi Arabia and TCA Washington regulations.

Field experience increasingly points to the fact that an effective program needs both technicians and material, equipment, supply support. Experience has shown that a technician inadequately equipped is incapable of carrying out his duties. Saudi Arabia is a country lacking nearly all services considered normal even in most "underdeveloped" countries. If TCA/SA expects to be effective, it must accept the realities of local conditions and operate with a budget which effectively backstops the technicians.

Technician Cost - $840,000

U. S. personnel strength is set at 42. Figures received from Washington estimate the yearly per capita cost of these personnel at $20,000. Field experience would point to the correctness of this estimate. Cost items include: salary, allowances, etc.; transportation to and from the United States of personnel, family, and personal effects; housing cost of between $3,500 to $5,000.

If the figure of 42 technicians is accepted, the full complement ought largely to have been recruited by the start of FY-1954, namely July, 1953. Hence, they will be on TCA rolls either in Washington or in the field. However, although eight months of FY-1953 remain in which to carry out full recruitment, a conservative approach might estimate 32 as being the number which will be on the rolls at the start of FY-54. Thus, 10 would remain to be recruited during the course of FY-54. If it took half of FY-54 to complete recruitment, technician costs would be reduced by the equivalent of five technicians or $100,000. This sum of money would probably be available for contingency purposes.

It is seen that technician costs make up approximately 48% of the total budget. Few new Point Four programs have a budget which has a similarly high percentage for technicians.

CONFIDENTIAL (NOTE: Dollar figures in thousands of dollars)

FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY	1953-US TECHNICIANS NO.	1953-US TECHNICIANS COST	1954 US TECHNICIANS NO.	1954 US TECHNICIANS COST	TRAINEES 1953 NO.	TRAINEES 1953 COST	TRAINEES 1954 NO.	TRAINEES 1954 COST	1953 OPERATING FUNDS	1954 OPERATING FUNDS	FY 1953 TOTAL	FY 1954 TOTAL
100 Agriculture												
1-Chief												
8-Tech	7	63	9	180	3	12	4	16	43	135	118	331
200 Health-Sanitation												
1-Chief												
6-Tech	6	50	7	140	3	12	5	20	25	200	87	360
300 Education												
1-Chief												
2-Tech												
1-Sec	4	32	4	80	3	12	5	20	23	100	67	200
400 Nat.Resources												
1-Chief												
3-Geologists												
1-Ind.Eng.	5	59	5	100	3	12	2	8	36	175	107	283
600 Trans&Communication												
1-Chief												
2-Engineers												
1-Secretary A	4	42	4	80	3	12	2	8	18	100	72	188
700 Public Ad & Govt Serv.												
1-Chief Customs												
1-Tariff												
1-Budget												
1-Statistician												
1-Accountant												
2-Sec.	9	106	7	140	3	12	2	8	14	10	132	158
900 -Program												
1-Dir												
1-Program												
1-Fiscal												
1-Ad.Asst.												
2 Sec	7	62	6	120					127	75	189	195
TOTALS	42	434	42	840	18	72	20	80	286	795	772	1,715

(plus R.R.Survey & Develop.Fund)

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

November 4, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton

FROM: Mr. Edward Betaig

RE: Title and Grade

For the record, I would like to note down the following facts concerning my title and grade.

As you know for the past eight months I have worked as an FSS-10 with the title of Assistant Program Officer. This title and grade have not been in keeping with my duties and responsibilities. I have done the work of Program Officer - with the grade FSS-2. I believe I have carried out these duties and responsibilities in a wholly satisfactory manner. The record ought to testify to these facts. In your absence in the past, I have been delegated by you to carry out many of the duties of your office. You have stated to me your intention to designate me as Acting Country Director during your forthcoming trip to Rome.

In the past you have given me the responsibility of drawing up a country program and of justifying this program. This work is embodied in the budget and justification report dated June 16, 1952; the Country Annual Plan of Work, FY 1953 dated August 26, 1952; and the Country Annual Plan of Work, FY 1954, and in weekly letters and cables to Mr. Fryer, Assistant Administrator, NEADS.

I have drawn up in whole or in part the Program Agreements in Health and Sanitation, Natural Resources, Education, Agriculture, Transportation and Communication, a proposed Railway Survey Project Agreement, and the agreements for the Aerial Survey and Community Development Projects. I have consulted concerning these agreements with the Division Chief, the Ambassador, and with Saudi Arabian Government officials.

I have

I have been responsible for the Progress Reports to the Saudi Arabian Government; many of the Monthly Reports; general reports of the type of the History of Point 4 in Saudi Arabia; etc.

I have direct contact with Chiefs of Division in working with them in program development and in introducing them to local conditions and problems. I also have had much contact with the Saudi Arabian Government officials in matters ranging from a great variety of administrative details to discussion and planning of a current program and future projects.

As you know, this is a brief recital of my duties and responsibilities,in this position. Prior to my accepting this work, TCA officials promised me a grade of GS-11 and title of Program Officer. Due to unfortunate circumstances, such did not prove to be the case.

However, I believe sincerely in the Point Four idea and accepted the lower grade and title. I did so with the understanding that if I carried out my duties properly, I would be properly rewarded.

Recruitment for Saudi Arabia is very difficult. The field knows how difficult it is to get energetic persons willing to live and work under the conditions characterizing this area. I believe wholeheartedly in our Point Four program in Saudi Arabia. I am most willing to continue working with the program, but believe the action as outlined above ought to take place immediately. I know my case is under consideration in Washington. However, I believe your continued intervention to be most necessary.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

November 5, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. E. Roosmann Fryer

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton

RE: Title and Grade of Mr. Edward Betaig

You will remember that in August I discussed with you the matter of the title and grade of Mr. Betaig.

I would like to bring this problem again to your attention as I believe action ought to be forthcoming shortly.

It is not necessary to go again into details concerning his case. It is obvious that his grade is wholly out of line with the duties and responsibilities with which I have entrusted him. Evidence of the high esteem in which I hold him is the fact that I have appointed him to be Acting Country Director during my absence from Jidda while attending the Rome Conference.

I need not emphasize to you the difficulty of keeping capable young men in Government. Especially is this true of the trying circumstances under which one must work in Saudi Arabia. Competent and reliable field personnel are hard to come by. When a capable person is working for the Government, everything possible ought to be done to encourage him to make a career of it.

Mr. Betaig's grade is completely inadequate in this respect. This is especially true when his grade is contrasted to the salaries paid by U. S. companies operating in Saudi Arabia. It is also inadequate when compared to the rest of the staff.

I recommend his promotion to at least the grade of FSS-6. This grade would be the very minimum that would be proper to offer to Mr. Betaig under the circumstances offered above.

Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

November 6, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton

RE: FY-1954 Budget Justification

The enclosed FY-1954 Budget Justification has been prepared by Mr. Edward Betzig.

As drawn up, the budget provides for a substantial amount of material support. This is considered most necessary if TCA is to have an effective program in Saudi Arabia. There is no provision made for a Development Fund. It is considered best at this time not to do so. Much depends on the success of the community development projects which are to be undertaken in the course of FY-53.

Also to be considered is the attitude of the Saudi Arabian Government and the degree to which they contribute to and cooperate in the present program.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

November 6, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. E. Roessman Fryer

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton

RE: Title and Grade of Mr. Edward Botsig.
Request for Reclassification

Attached are two memorandums concerning reclassification of Mr. Edward Botsig.

Prompt action on this request will be appreciated.

Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

CC: EEFryer - for Foreign Personnel
Thomas Hart, Chief, Saudi Arabian Desk
E. Botsig

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

#ED-106-D
November 8, 1952

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Sadek Husseini
Chief, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

FROM: Robert D. Dolley
Chief, Education Division, TCA

RE: Bilingual Employee

You may recall our discussion October 30, relative to the necessity of securing a bilinguist, Saudi Arabian, to assist me in the preparation and completion of Scholarship Applications now on hand in the TCA office.

It was my understanding that this would be possible and that assistance could be expected momentarily. However, you advised at a later date that the person you had in mind could accept the assignment and, in his place, Mr. Najjir of your staff would help me.

Mr. Najjir has been very gracious and has tried to be of assistance but his duties are such that he is unable to give the time necessary to take care of the functions that were contemplated and necessary, that is, full time assistance to relieve the pressures that have accumulated in the processing of applications.

Only through the full and undivided service of a skillful bilinguist national may expeditious processing of scholarship applications be expected.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

#ED-107-D
November 8, 1952

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Sadek Husseini
Chief, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

FROM: Robert D. Dolley
Chief, Education Division, TCA

RE: Application - SAMH of Mecca - Item 5

It is necessary that I have statements in triplicate, which you advise you have, with reference to Mohamed Abou El Samh's application for scholarship training in telephone work and listed as follows under instruction item 5, Form 27.

Item 5. Statement from a responsible official of your government, indicating:

(a) The purpose for which the training is desired.

(b) The manner in which it is prepared to make use of your training and the assurance that, upon the completion of your training, your services will be utilized for the benefit of your country, and

(c) The expenditure which your government or other sponsor will make toward your support during the training period, the support of your dependents, your transportation to and from the United States, the purchase of reference materials and training not provided by the Grant, or for any other purpose in connection with the Grant.

NOTE: The same statements are presently needed for the further consideration of all other scholarship applicants and their transmission to me will obviate further memoranda on this subject.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

#ED-109-D
November 8, 1952

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Sadek Husseini

FROM: Robert D. Dolley

RE: Letter of explanation Item 3 Instruction - Form 27.

I prepared a suggested letter to be written in place of full satisfaction of item three of the instruction Page four of the Form 27 Application, that you might consider and gave it to Mr. Najjir on October 5, as per your suggestion.

Testimonials as requested in item three of Form 27 in connection with the application of Abou El Samh, of Mecca, is now necessary in the processing of his application as well as for all other applicant whose papers I have reviewed.

If this detail could have your attention, since you have advised that you are in position to supply the necessary documents in satisfaction of this requirement, it will be very much appreciated.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

CONFIDENTIAL

November 8, 1952

Mr. Cromwell A. Riches
Executive Director
Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Riches:

Subject John MacGregor Bowie

I regret to say that my knowledge of Mr. Bowie is too slight to be of much use for your purpose.

I have met Mr. Bowie at several social affairs and have been entertained in his home. My only other contacts with him were in connection with some personal consular work which he performed satisfactorily. While I am not in position to express an opinion as to his intellectual ability etc., the over-all impression I have of him is favorable and I have no reason to believe that he would fail to live up to the high standards of the Foreign Service.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Chief, Division of Public Administration
Technical Cooperation Administration

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 9, 1952

Mr. C. V. Gysel, Manager
The Washington News Company
1121 Fifth Street, N.W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gysel:

This will acknowledge receipt of "The American News Trade Subscription Price List," Season 1952-53. It will be placed in our catalog file so that TCA staff members may contact you for any magazines which they may be interested in. Thank you for your attention in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Betzig

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 9, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton

FROM: Edward Betzig

RE: Status of Translators-Interpreters

It has frequently been brought to my attention that the present arrangement for translating necessary documents is unsatisfactory.

At this time it is difficult to control the priority of work to be translated or the calibre of work done.

It is recommended that serious consideration be given to the employment of two to three translator-interpreters by Point 4. If Point 4 had these men on its payrolls, it is believed at least some of the difficulties experienced in the past would be eliminated.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 9, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Field Chiefs

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting Country Director

RE: Licensing of Vehicles

This office has been notified by Sadek Bey Hussenini that all vehicles must be provided with license plates.

The following information should be immediately sent to this office covering all vehicles used by or assigned to your Division:

Make of vehicle
Year
Model
Engine number

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 9, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Field Chiefs and Staffs

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting Country Director

RE: Itinerary of Field Trips

Because of the increased size of the Point 4 Staff, it is requested that in the future Dr. Stratton be notified in writing when a field trip is to be taken.

Until forms for this purpose can be provided, a short memorandum should be written containing the following information:

1. Date of departure
2. Approximate date of return
3. Itinerary of route
4. Purpose of trip
5. Names of persons making trip
6. Vehicles to be used

Upon return of field trip personnel, this office should be so notified.

/ Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 9, 1952

Lt. Roy Martin,
Army Post Office,
Military Air Transport Service,
APO 616 - Dhahran.

Dear Lt. Martin:

This office has been requested by Major T.B. Ragland, Air Liaison Officer at the American Embassy, to submit a current list of U. S. Government employees to the Army Post Office at Dhahran.

Enclosed is the above-mentioned list. As changes in personnel or dependents are made, revised lists will be forwarded.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Betzig
Acting U.S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Enclosure (1)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL AND DEPENDENTS EMPLOYED BY THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION as of November 9, 1952:

(Listed alphabetically)

	Dependent & Relationship	Age
Betzig, Edward Acting Program Officer	None	
Bogue, Richard Geologist	None	
Brown, Glenn F. Chief, Natural Resources Division	Mrs. Laura Brown - wife	Adult
Dolly, Robert Chief, Education Division	Mrs. Martha Dolley - wife Mrs. Mary Ann Denbo-mother-in-law	Adult Adult
Dougherty, Donald F. Hydraulics Engineer	Mrs. Margaret Dougherty-wife	Adult
Dunaway, John A. Chief, Public Administration and General Government Services Division	Mrs. Rosa Dunaway-wife	Adult
Edens, William J. Chief, Agriculture Division	Mrs. William Edens-wife	Adult
George, Mrs. Michael (Diana) Clerk and Stenographer	None	
Goudarzi, Gus Geologist	Mrs. Olga Goudarzi-wife Harold, Diane, Leslie, Richard Paul	Adult
Jackson, Roy O. Geologist	Mrs. Marie Jackson-wife Bonnie Marie Jackson Marcia Lynn Jackson	Adult Child Child
Kennedy, Robert B. Technical Advisor, Tariff	Mrs. Phyllis Kennedy-wife Barbara Kennedy Jimmie Kennedy	Adult Child Child

	Dependent & Relationship	Age
Marlin, Patricia I.R. Secretary to Acting Executive Officer	None	
Moon, Thomas J. Extension Specialist	None	
Sinclair, Edward F. Chief, Transportation & Communications Division	None	
Stacy, John A. Technical Advisor, Budget	Mrs. Edna B. Stacy-wife	Adult
Stratton, Samuel S. U.S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia	Mrs. Marjorie Stratton-wife	Adult
Swearingen, Lavonne J. Secretary to U.S. Director	None	

Chron file

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 9, 1952

Dear Major Karo:

As my application for sick leave covers a period of more than three days, it must be supported by a physician's certificate. It would, therefore, be very much appreciated if you would submit a certificate stating reason and dates of my hospitalization. It should be addressed in the following manner:

Administrative Officer
American Embassy
APO 616 - Jidda

Thank you and please give my regards to everyone.

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) Patricia Merlin

Major Karo,
1414 AB Sqdn.,
Military Air Transport Service,
USAF Hospital,
APO 616 - Dhahran.

Chron.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

November 10, 1952

TO: All Field Chiefs

FROM: E. Betzig

RE: Breakdown-Supplies and Equipment by Projects
FY-53 Program

TCA/Washington has requested that this office provide a breakdown of supplies and equipment by Projects for FY-53 Program.

This information has been requested by a Congressional Committee and is also needed for Budget presentation. To supply this information, TABLE IV, ANNEX D-1-4 and TABLE ANNEX C-5 Must be completed as soon as possible.

Table IV was supplied each Field Chief with the 'Guides for Field Planning Point Four Program'. We attach a copy of TABLE C-5.

Cable summary has been requested by Washington. Will you, therefore, please complete these reports as soon as possible.

See Budget for attachment.

Chron

RESTRICTED

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 10, 1952

MEETING OF THE TCA STAFF
SAUDI ARABIA

PLACE: Home of Dr. Stratton

TIME: 10 a.m., November 6, 1952

PERSONS IN ATTENDANCE: Samuel Stratton
John A. Stacy
Robert Kennedy
John Dunaway
Thomas Moon
William Edens
Glenn Brown
Richard Bogue
Gus Goudarzi
Roy Jackson
Edward Betzig
Edward Sinclair
Robert Dolley
Thelbert Taylor
Mrs. Diana George
Miss Swearingen

RESTRICTED

Dr. Stratton opened meeting by giving brief comment on status of program and project agreements. He then made comment on his plans to attend conference of TCA Country Directors, Executive Officers, and Program Officers in Rome from November 10-16.

Dr. Stratton then asked for comments from each Division Chief present as to status of his program and any current problems or future plans.

Mr. Dunaway reported that he and Mr. Kennedy had just finished a series of conferences with the Deputy Minister of Finance and had been told to stand by for word from Riyadh concerning the possible acceptance of their suggestions concerning SA customs and tariff. It seems they are all being considered favorably. Mr. Stacy reported that the Saudi Arabia Government is waiting for new "Calls for Estimates" on budget going into effect next March. Despite bottleneck of translation time, all looks good. John Stacy stated there would be continued liaison with the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency as it functions as a regular SAG government agency.

Dr. Edens reported that his group has made trips to nearby Wadis looking over possibilities of reclaiming land. He reported his plans to go with Dr. Brown and Mr. Dougherty to Wadi Hwad, Asir, as soon as supplies and equipment were received.

At this point Dr. Edens suggested two possibilities concerning supplies and the budget. One was - would it be possible for procurement officer (once TCA has one) to advise field chiefs as to what material has been ordered for their divisions. The second suggestion was - would it be possible that each field chief be advised every 30 or 60 days as to status of their division's budget so that they may plan around funds allocated. Dr. Stratton stated he felt both of these suggestions possible, and that as soon as procurement-administrative man arrived in field, this could be done. Dr. Stratton stated that in a previous letter to TCA Washington, he has requested that Washington begin recruitment for a person in the field of procurement and administration but that Dr. Stratton had sent no cable giving definite clearance due to present housing conditions.

Dr. Dolley gave a brief account of his attempt at the moment to clear pending applicants and process current applicants for training in the United States or American University of Beirut. He stated need for assistance from division chiefs in (1) bein g aware of possible applicants in each division, and assisting Dr. Dolley in continuing process of applicants once Dr. Dolley has begun their application (2) eventually assisting him in determing course TCA training program in Saudi Arabia will follow.

Dr. Dolley also brought forward the possibility of training in Saudi Arabia preliminarily toward schooling in the United States.

Dr. Stratton

Dr. Stratton agreed that beginning a training program in Saudi Arabia will be a tenuous job from the standpoint of the type of educational background Saudi Arabian candidates usually have, from the type of recommendations they bear, and the length of time the Saudi Arabian Government officials take in completely clearing a candidate for training in the United States.

Mr. Roy Jackson, in speaking for the Natural Resources Division, stated that plans were as Dr. Edens had indicated, and that Mr. Jackson was planning to continue with well drilling.

Mr. Sinclair then commented that in line with his "housekeeping" duties as Acting Executive Officer, he will be glad to continue the details of locating furniture, water, electricity - which Dr. Stratton praised - and will appreciate forbearance on the part of all staff. Dr. Stratton then stated that money for housing will not take care of all the many problems one must take care of after leasing property and will not assure water, electricity, working fixtures, and so on. All members of the staff concurred that Washington should be made and kept aware of the fact that housing in Arabia is not obtainable and even when a house is leased, there are many follow ups to be made constantly to assure adequate housing.

Dr. Stratton asked for the staff's opinion on the broad philosophy of whether we should press signature by SAG on the agreements. Mr. Thelbert Taylor suggested that thought be given to taking direct dollar contribution from Saudi Arabia instead of "in kind"; but Dr. Stratton commented that the Saudi Arabian Government up to this time has preferred "in kind" to "cash."

After some comments concerning the pros and cons of technicians' bringing families when housing is inadequate, the meeting adjourned.

cc: TCA Washington

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

November 12,1952

#ED-113-D

Registrar, Cairo University
Faculty of Commerce
Cairo, Egypt

Dear Sir:

Mr. Mohamed Abou El Samh of Mecca, Saudi Arabia, has applied to this office for assistance in securing an educational grant and has stated that during the year 1949-50, he was enrolled as a regular student of your University in the School of Commerce.

In order that we might better evaluate his scholastic record, would you be kind enough to send us a transcript of his record while in attendance at your institution.

A self addressed and stamped envelope is enclosed for your convenience in this transmission of the information.

Sincerely,

Robert D. Dolley
Chief, Education Division
Technical Cooperation Administration
in Saudi Arabia

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

November 12, 1952

TO: Sadek Bey Husseini
Chief, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: John Bode, Budget and Fiscal Officer

We will greatly appreciate it if you will inform the appropriate government officials of this request for clearance of John Bode as Budget and Fiscal Officer for our program in Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Bode was educated at Commercial College, Bremen, Germany, and at the University of Hamburg, Germany.

He has had valuable experience in accounting and finance work having held the positions of Comptroller and Executive Vice President in various United States firms. His most recent work has been as a Finance Officer in the Service of the United States Government.

In addition to his duties as Budget and Fiscal Officer for the entire program, Mr. Bode will assist the Public Administration and Government Services Division under Mr. Dumaway in their work relating to recommendations on accounting systems and budget of the Saudi Arabian Government.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

November 12, 1952

TO: Edward Betzig
Acting U. S. Director

FROM: Dr. Wm. J. Edens
Chief, Agriculture Division

RE: Information for licensing vehicles.

Please note below the information requested.

Vehicle No. 1. - Make - Dodge
Year - 1952
Model- Power Wagon with Carry-all body.
M. No- 44

Vehicle No. 2. - Make - Dodge
Year - 1952
Model-Power Wagon with Carry-all body.
M. No.- 46

Vehicle No. 3. - Make - Chevrolet
Year - Bought in 1952
Model - Carry-all No. 3116
Motor No.-KBM-182263

Chron.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

November 12, 1952

TO: Sadek Bey Husseini
Director, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Detailed Employment and Education Record
of John Bode

Mr. Bode attended Commercial College, Bremen, Germany, from 1917 to 1920. He attended the University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany, from 1920 to 1922. Information on degress held is not available at present.

Employment Record

1926-1928, Manager, Cotton Department Livingston and Co., New York (receiving and executing orders for the purchase and sale of cotton futures)

1928-1943, Executive Vice President, Asahi Corp., New York, N.Y.

1943-1944, Comptroller, Viginia Oak Tannery, New York, New York.

1944-1945, Executive Manager, D. S. Bahary Co., New York, N.Y.

1945-1948, Purchasing Agent, La France Industries, New York, N.Y.

1948-1949, Commercial Specialist, OMGUS (JEIA) Bremen, Germany

1949-1950, Claims Examiner, HICOG, Frankfort, Germany

1950-1952, Finance Officer, HICOG, Berlin, Germany

Mr. Bode received a commendation in the United States Congressional Record for his work in Berlin as a Finance Officer with the United States Military Government.

We trust this will enable you to establish Mr. Bode's status as Budget and fiscal expert.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM November 12, 1952

TO: Sadek Bey Husseini

FROM: Edward Betzig

RE: Monthly Report of TCA Activities
for the Month of October, 1952

I hereby transmit to you for translation and transmittal to His Excellency, the Minister of Finance, a progress report on the Technical Cooperation Administration activities for the month of October, 1952.

Your kind cooperation in handling the translation and transmittal of this report is sincerely appreciated.

TCA/Washington
AmEmbassy Jidda
Route-Staff

REPORT TO THE SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT
ON
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITIES

OCTOBER, 1952

November 12, 1952

Natural Resources Division

With the arrival of Mr. Richard Bogue and Mr. Gus Goudarzi, Geologists, on October 28, the field work in this Division will be considerably extended.

Test drilling at the coastal town of Rabigh failed to locate fresh water needed for the local inhabitants and travellers on the Jidda-Medina Road closer than 21 kilometers from the town.

A water well is being put down at Yenbo. A substantial supply of fresh water appears to be present following the drilling of three test wells in Qizan, Tihama.

Exploratory drilling has been carried on in the Afif area. Although three test wells have been drilled and another site located, to date no satisfactory water supply has been found. The work in the Afif area is made difficult by the unfavorable geological conditions for the accumulation of large water supplies; poor communication facilities and the great distance from Jidda, the supply and repair center.

Emphasis in the immediate future will be in those areas selected for Community Development Projects - Wadi Itwad, Wadi Khulais-Hadi Sham areas.

Public Administration and Government Services Division

On October 17, the Minister of Finance, Shaikh Abdullah Sulleiman, called a conference to discuss the revision of the Tariff Law and Tariff rates as drawn up by Mr. Robert Kennedy, and procedural changes in Customs Administration as proposed by Mr. John Dunaway. Meetings were held through October 23, with the Saudi Arabian Government represented by the Finance Minister, The Deputy Finance Minister, the Director General of Customs, the Acting Director, Hejaz Customs District; the Egyptian Tariff Expert and Shaikh Abdulla Rejas of the Tariff Committee.

On October 23, a revised Draft Royal Decree of the Tariff Law, agreed to by Customs Officials and TCA representatives was submitted to the Deputy Finance Minister for presentation to the Minister. The more important principles embodied in the law are: Use of ad valorem duties througout the schedule; single taxation to replace the complicated system of multiple taxes; five rates of duty - two covering luxury type articles, two for food and basic development products, and one rate for all other products; elimination of transit duty and of export duty.

In administrative matters the basic law included Mr. Dunaway's suggestions as follows: National Customs Administration; Use of bill-of-entry and standard invoices; Control of Customs brokers; Use of actual exchange rates for conversion of invoice currencies; Time limitation on final liquidation of entry; Requirement that Customs make refunds for overpayments.

A report was submitted by Mr. Dunaway on the schedule of charges imposed on goods at Jidda by the port-operating Company. The report recommended a complete revision of the schedule in order that rates may more nearly conform to the cost of service.

The proposed National Customs Administration is to have a Statistical Division. TCA will probably provide an expert to inaugurate and direct this statistical division in its initial phases.

Budget

Accounting Regulations and Forms of SAG are being translated by Mr. Mousa Affifi recently engaged by SAG to work under Mr. Stacy's direction. The Regulations and Forms will be studied in order to recommend changes. The system is lacking in procedures for recording commitments made against available funds.

Work continues on the creation of a plan for the development and control of SAG's Public Works Program.

Division Chief

Following the departure of Dr. Young on October 19, Mr. John Dunaway has been appointed Chief of the Public Administration and Government Services Division.

Agriculture Division

Following the arrival of Mr. Thomas J. Moon, Extension Specialist in Irrigation Farming, visits were made by Dr. Edens and Mr. Moon to Wadi Fatima, east of Jidda, Wadi Khulais and other areas where it is possible some agricultural work may be begun. Plans are being worked out for a trip to Tihama-Asir to study projected work on Wadi Itwad.

Education Division

Equipment for the Jidda Industrial School was cleared through Jidda Customs and installed at the school. When electricity is connected at the school, they will be able to make full use of the machines.

The Commercial School was opened during October with approximately thirty students attending night classes in typing, English, business correspondence, etc. Electricity is to be connected at this school on November 12. The school has been lighted by oil pressure lamps. Despite heat, lack of fans, proper lighting, etc., Mr. Kiblawi, Asst. Director, reports great student enthusiasm.

Dr. Robert Dolley, Chief of the Education Division, arrived in Jidda on October 26, and has been devoting his time to the completion and expediting of trainee grant applications.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

A verbal understanding has been arrived at between SAG and TCA officials concerning the joint $1,000,000 Community Development Projects. TCA is to contribute $500,000 to the Project. Projects are to be undertaken in Tihama-Asir in southwestern Arabia and also in the vicinity of Jidda. The projects will concentrate on water and land use problems, improved transportation, education, and health and sanitation facilities. The goal will be to show what can be done to improve the economic and social conditions in areas largely untouched by modern techniques. Teams of TCA technicians will work with SAG officials and personnel in each of these areas.

PROGRAM

Mr. Thelbert Taylor came to Jidda from Washington for an extended visit. He has spent time with all Divisions and has contacted Saudi Arabian officials. His first hand view of the program in Saudi Arabia will help Washington to further the program here.

Edward Betzig
Acting U. S. Director

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 10, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Edward Betzig
Acting Country Director

FROM: John A. Stacy
Technical Advisor, Budget

RE: Water: Mecca Road Apartment

Upon specific instructions from Mr. Sinclair, this will certify that I have disbursed personal funds in the total sum of SR60 to pay for twenty (20) carts of water to supply the above apartment. The deliveries (2) were made on November 6, 1952, ten (10) carts and November 9, 1952, ten (10) carts.

I now request reimbursement of the amount stated above.

Received: SR60

Signed:_____

Date:_____

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 10, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: TCA Staff

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting Country Director

RE: Mail and Communications

Until more permanent arrangements can be made, it is requested that TCA staff members check in Room 23 at least once daily (preferably after 12:00) for any mail, memoranda or other communications.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 11, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Major T. B. Ragland
Air Liaison Officer

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting Country Director

RE: APO Mail Facilities

In reference to your memorandum dated November 2, 1952, it is requested that this office be provided with a supply of change of address cards so that the Army Post Office at Dhahran may be informed of revisions in the list of APO users.

It would be appreciated also, if, for the convenience of U.S. Government employees in this agency, we could be provided with a supply of civilian declaration forms and a schedule of parcel post charges from New York City to other stateside cities.

FILE: Chron ✓
Follow-up
APO file

Allron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 12, 1952

UNCLASSIFIED

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

Dear Mitzi:

Thought you might be interested to know that on November 10 we received the following items:

Legal size file folders: 1 box Kraft file folders, 100 legal size, 1/5 cut tabs, Shaw-Walker

File Separators: 50 each pressboard RD Guides (1 box) Item 53-7646, Reqn. W-4621, Order Ny-CP-36280-40

Point IV Literature galore: "What is Point 4, Trading Home Towns, Point 4 In Action, Fight for Food, Point Four Pioneers, Partners in Progress, World Neighbors, Some Notes on Point 4, Facts About Point 4 and Statement of Johnathan B. Bingham."

We are restricting distribution of the last piece of literature to American personnel only as it contains much about Israel.

Dr. Stratton, Mr. Sinclair and Von are now in Rome, and those of us who remain are terrifically busy. Got back from Dhahran on the 8th, just two hours before Von took off. Am much better and felt the hospital did a good job on patching me up. Will write at greater length later, but right now Ed is on his way to the Embassy and needs a couple of cables.

Sincerely,

Pat

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 12, 1952

Listed on the attached sheet is POINT IV Literature now available.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 12, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Mrs. Dunaway

FROM: Patricia Marlin
Secretary to Acting Executive Officer

RE: Blue Chrysler

It is requested that the keys to the blue Chrysler be released to the driver so that the translators may be provided with transportation from the TCA office to their homes on the airport road.

Cheron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 9, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Sadek Bey Husseini
Director, Liaison Office
Technical Assistance - Saudi Arabian Government

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting Country Director

RE: License Plates for TCA Vehicles

This office has been informed that all vehicles must be provided with license plates.

It would be appreciated if your office would make the necessary arrangements with the Ministry of Finance to get plates for all vehicles currently used by Point 4. These include sedans, power wagons, jeeps, water tank truck, carry-alls, etc.

MAKE	YEAR	MODEL	ENGINE NO.
Chevrolet	1952	Sedan	JAM 244143
Jeep #1	1952	Willys Overland	452-GB1-33204
Jeep #2	1952	Willys Overland	(still crated)
Dodge	1952	Power Wagon w/ carry-all body	M. No.-44
Dodge	1952	Power Wagon w/ carry-all body	M. No.-46
Chevrolet	1951	Carry-all No. 3116	KEM-182263
Willys	1952	Station Wagon Deluxe	IT-12422A
Willys	1950	Univ. Jeep	3 J 48792
Dodge 1950		Power Wagon	T 137-19827
Dodge	1950	Power Wagon	T 137-19828
Dodge	1950	Power Wagon	T 137-19829
Dodge	1950	Power Wagon	T 137-19830
Dodge	1950 (51)	Power Wagon	T 137-25385

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 12, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Field Chiefs

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting Country Director

RE: Submission of Reports for Translation

To facilitate the typing of reports for submission for translation, it is suggested that the following routine be used:

1. Original on plain white bond paper

2. Approximately five (5) carbon copies:

Original and one copy to Mr. Husseini's office	2
One copy for Chron file	1
One copy for appropriate subject file	1
One copy, if required, for Embassy use	1
One copy, if required, for Washington	1
	6

If the report is sufficiently lengthy and requires the services of two or more translators, it is a good idea to provide Mr. Husseini with extra copies to expedite the translation.

It is requested that material prepared for translation be routed to Mr. Husseini through Mr. Betzig in order that a firm record may be kept on the whereabouts of this material.

Chron

November 13, 1952

List of publications requested from Administrative Office, TCA, Reproduction & Distribution Section:

Point 4 Weekly Report	2 copies
Status Report of Point 4 Operations	2
Point 4 Field Projects in Operation (Summary)	2
List of Directors of TCA Missions	1
UN TAB Requests & Agreements (to specificicountrios)	2
Status of Procurement Requests (Monthly)	1
Administrator's Memoranda	2
Activitiy Authorizations	2
Legislative Material	1
TCA Press Releases	2
Commodity Code Book & Amendments (MSA)	1
Legal Counsel's Opinions	2
Project Agreements for Individual Countries	1
Point 4 Agency Memoranda	2

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 13, 1952

UNCLASSIFIED

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

Gentlemen:

In line with your request for suggestions for changes in the report, "Status of Point 4 Operations As of September 30, 1952," we wish to submit the attached list of U.S. personnel now on the staff of the Technical Cooperation Administration in Saudi Arabia.

This office issues a monthly list of current U.S. personnel, and for your convenience we are taking the liberty of placing your office on the mailing list.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Betzig
Acting Country Director

Reports Staff,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
McShain Building, Room 517,
Washington, D. C.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
FIELD PERSONNEL IN SAUDI ARABIA
November 13, 1952

PROGRAM DIRECTION:

Samuel Stratton, Director
Edward Betzig, Acting Program Officer
Lavonne J. Swearingen, Secretary
Diana A. George, Clerk-Stenog.
Patricia Marlin, Clerk-Stenog.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES:

John A. Dunaway, Chief
John A. Stacy, Technical Advisor, Budget
Robert B. Kennedy, Technical Advisor, Tariff

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION:

Edward F. Sinclair, Chief and
Acting Executive Officer

AGRICULTURE:

William J. Edens, Chief
Thomas J. Moon, Extension Specialist
(Irrigation Farming)

NATURAL RESOURCES:

Glen F. Brown, Chief
Donald F. Dougherty, Hydraulic Engineer
Roy O. Jackson, Geologist
Gus Goudarzi, Geologist
Richard Bogue, Geologist

EDUCATION:

Robert D. Dolley, Chief

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION November 14, 1952

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer
Assistant Administrator, NEADS
Technical Cooperation Administration
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fryer:

Your Weekly Series Letter No. 23 has been received and, in the absence of Dr. Stratton who is attending the Rome Conference, we shall attempt to bring you up to date on developments here since our letter of November 2, 1952.

I. PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION

PERSONNEL

Bode We requested clearance for Mr. Bode as Budget and Fiscal Officer. Sadek Husseini requested further information on Mr. Bode. We complied with this request by giving detailed information on employers and dates of employment, etc., as given on the biographic sheet sent us from Washington on Mr. Bode. This is the first time such a request has been made by SAG who have accepted our clearance requests without question. We have received no further comment from SAG. We enclose copies of the memoranda to and from Mr. Husseini.

Devlin, Harold M. It is my understanding that Dr. Stratton is interested in recruitment of a younger man for procurement and administrative assistance work. Experience in Saudi Arabia supports the portion concerning junior level technicians outlined in Dept. Circular Cable # 479, dated October 24, and the November 4, letter from Glen L. Taggart, Technical Collaboration Branch to Dr. William Edens of our staff. It is certainly true that Point IV work at certain levels requires men of senior grade. However, it cannot be overstressed that field conditions are frequently so demanding as to call for men in their 20's or 30's. Climate and living conditions are much more trying than are customary in the United States. Also, constant checking and follow-through are needed to get even the most simple thing done. The amount of plain 'leg work' necessary is hard to believe.

But more important from a long range view, Point IV should think in terms of junior and middle grade technicians wherever feasible. Not only could a considerable amount of money be saved but in this way a permanent staff might be built up. If Point IV is to continue for another five to ten years or longer, serious consideration should be given to the matter. Recruitment would be somewhat easier if these levels could be drawn upon. Unless Point IV is regarded as a temporary expedient, thinking should be taking place concerning future developments. Coming programs would greatly benefit from having personnel technically proficient and with experience gained abroad. One of the best ways to get such personnel is to recruit at lower levels and have the men grow with Point IV.

I am certain Dr. Stratton will comment more fully on Mr. Devlin.

Nelson, Lou McWhorter Mrs. Nelson states she received a copy of Mr. Andrew's letter to Senator Russell, dated October 24, 1952. She states she has not been advised by the Diplomatic Mission in Jidda concerning submission of a claim to the General Accounting Office. According to the Administrative Officer of the Embassy, no claim has been filed by the Mission.

Marlin, Patricia Miss Marlin has returned from Dhahran and the fungus infection appears to be greatly reduced. Her return was most welcome as the secretarial situation is very difficult.

Miss Marlin and Mrs. George are making the best of a tough situation and deserve a great deal of credit. Miss Swearingen is attending the Rome Conference.

General With the growth of the Mission, it is obvious that more stenographic-clerical help will be necessary. Recently we cabled concerning the recruitment of two secretaries. Consideration should be given to recruitment of one or two additional clerk-stenographers. I will discuss this with Dr. Stratton on his return from Rome.

The Embassy has been notified that five women are to be sent to Jidda for their secretarial-clerical staff as replacements for personnel who have left in recent weeks.

We received the packages of Efficiency Report Forms. They are most appreciated.

HOUSING

The Mecca Road Apartment is now being supplied with water by the tank truck. This is a great improvement. The truck will be used on any other TCA housing as becomes necessary.

Dr. Dolley is moving into his apartment. The Ferguson apartment installations are being completed. The Edens and Stacys are well settled.

We hope to have the two Knoll units in the two third floor apartments by November 16. One apartment will be occupied by Miss Marlin and Miss Swearingen. The other and the fourth floor apartment will be used for single men and transients, at least temporarily.

The option of the group of houses near the Apartment house has been extended, awaiting Dr. Stratton's return.

I spoke with Orris Page of FBO concerning the house he occupies with Mr. Miller. This would be available by January 15. With certain repairs, we would have five living units - a large ground floor apartment for a senior couple, two apartments on the second floor, one small bachelor apartment on the third floor and a small house in the patio for a couple. It is hoped that SAG will shortly clarify their attitude concerning the houses currently occupied by TCA personnel on the Baker Compound and also the unfinished apartment house. This is necessary if we are to plan for the next twelve months.

Mr. Goudarzi and his family will move into the house previously used by the Natural Resources Group as an office.

II PROGRAM

Rome Conference Dr. Stratton, Mr. Sinclair, Thel Taylor and Miss Swearingen left for the Rome Conference on Friday, November 7. They, with the exception of Mr. Taylor, are expected back on November 16 or 17.

Program-Project Agreements We had hoped to have been able to notify Washington before this that the Program-Project Agreements had been signed. At the conferences between the Deputy Finance Minister, Suliman Hamed, Ambassador Hare and Dr. Stratton during the week of November 3, assurance was given that all of the agreements would be signed immediately.

On November 10, Sadek Hussaini went to Riyadh, accompanied by Glen Brown who had been called there on some drilling problems. Hussaini returned on November 11 and notified this office that the Agriculture, Transportation and Communication, Natural Resources Program Agreements and the Railway Survey and Aerial Survey Project Agreements had been signed by the Minister of Finance. I asked Hussaini to give me the signed copies to take to the Embassy or that SAG send them with a Government Representative in order that Ambassador Hare might sign them. To date, SAG has done neither. Hence, cabled date as to the signing of the documents will be sent when Ambassador Hare has signed them. This may be done on November 15 or 16.

The Education and Health Program Agreements were submitted by Hussaini to the Director of Education and the Minister of Health respectively for signature. He states they were accepted at Riyadh and will be signed shortly.

Acceptance by SAG of these Agreements is a most definite Achievement and must be attributed to the efforts expended in this direction by Ambassador Hare and Dr. Stratton.

The Community Development Project Agreement has been revised as per TCA/W suggestion and the title changed to "Rural Community Development Projects in accordance with SAG's wishes. It is being typed in final form and will be handed over for translation and submission to SAG by the Liason Office.

Natural Resources Program Donald Dougherty spent several days in Riyadh and Al Kharj at the SAG's request in order to study water problems. Glen Brown spent a number of days at Riyadh on the same problems.

On November 9, Roy Jackson left with the Baker Drilling technician Mr. Major, to recommend drilling location of the FAO Project at Qizan, Tihama-Asir. He will be gone several weeks.

Bogue and Gowderzi will be leaving for the field in about two days to study the mines in the Hejaz. This trip is to last approximately one week. On their return, they will get supplies and leave for an extended mineral survey of the Railway route sections.

The Natural Resources Group urges the quickest possible procurement of field radio equipment as previously requested by Brown.

Agriculture Edens and Moon are preparing for a trip to begin November 17, to the Asir in the company of Daugherty and Brown. This trip will last about three weeks and will be broken into two phases. One phase is by the inland mountain route to Abha, capital of Asir and the other along the coastal route to Wadi Itwad, Tihama-Asir.

At Abha, the SAG has requested that TCA make further studies for a dam which SAG contemplates building in the wadi down the eastern slope water shed near that town. Also they will study the possible road routes to connect Abha with Wadi Itwad over the escarpment and levee to the coast. In Wadi Itwad the party will study the site of the proposed Community Development Project as to water, soil, present agriculture, etc. Sufficient information will be developed so that preliminary work may begin.

It is the intention of this office to push field work as fast as possible. TCA in Saudi Arabia wants its field technicans to be in the field - at the site of their work. This has been characteristic of the Natural Resources Group and it is proposed for the Agriculture, Health, Transportation and Communications and, in part, the Education Groups. As these projects develop we will give you all the details Washington desires. It has always been Dr. Stratton's desire and endeavor to build a program suited to the exigencies of Saudi Arabia. This is not an easy task but very definite progress is being made in that direction.

Public Administration and Government Services Mr. Dunaway and Mr. Kennedy were called to Riyadh on November 12, for the final conferences prior to the expected issuance of the Royal Decree on Customs and Tariffs drawn up by them. Local information indicates their work will be accepted virtually in its entirety and written into the SAG law books. This achievement is a major one and illustrates how effective a mission can be. It is hoped that news of the final acceptance will be forthcoming shortly.

Education The Commercial School is growing too large for its quarters with student enrollment at the night sessions being nearly sixty. Electricity has been connected and the oil pressure lamps discarded.

Dr. Dolly is planning to hire part-time teachers for English instruction. The local committee will provide more desks, chairs, etc.

Proecessing of Grant Applications continues. It would be most appreciated if you would notify us of the safe arrival of trainees Saddaka Hasanain. Please inform us as to the correctness of the procedure followed in this particular case in order that we may make such corrections as are necessary in the processing of future cases.

Transportation and Communication When Mr. Sinclair returns from Rome and Brown, Edens, and party return from the Asir, it is expected plans will be drawn up as to the emergency work needed to repair the Jidda-Darb (Wadi Itwad)-Qizan road. Consideration is being given to the matter of Point IV and SAG cooperatively putting the worst sections of the road into condition. Even in its present crude state, a fair amount of traffic passes over the road weekly. It is a desert track-sand-clay-rock-lava flows- etc., and very hard on vehicles. The trail-road through Wadi Itwad to the escarpment before Abha will also be studied as to possible improvements.

Mr. Buck arrived in Jidda and has consulted with us and other persons. He has been given office space in the new building. Plans are that men on the Railway Survey will occupy four rooms in the old TCA office building. It is hoped that the apratment building being built on the Baker Compound will be finished in a month or two so that Mr. Buck may occupy one of the apartments. As soon as Ambassador Hare has signed the Agreement, Buck will begin to order equipment, etc., so as to have a party in the field within one month. He assures us this will be vigorously pushed.

It need not be added that the field has been greatly invigorated by the change in attitude of SAG and the feeling that "now we're going to really get things done". The general outlook is a positive and optimistic feeling. We feel we can build a program here which will aid Saudi Arabia and by so doing, aid the United States. It may be a small program but it will show results and that is what counts. The

program has expanded slowly but its achievements are apparent. We hope the pace will continue so in the future.

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

Field Chiefs have been notified of the necessity to submit specific data concerning equipment needs as noted in the cable of October 23 (No. 234). This should be forthcoming shortly.

On Dr. Stratton's return, it is intended that a thorough study will be made of this problem and also of the state of our transportation. Currently, two Dodge, four-wheel drive, carryalls and one Chevrolet carryall have been uncrated and are ready for full use. The keys for the Dodge carryalls were not sent to the local agent. However, as a temporary expedient, they will be driven by crossing wires. Two crated jeeps have been taken out of customs. One has been uncrated and is in the process of being broken in.

It will be necessary to go over the whole transportation picture in light of current and future personnel strength and decide on the type and number of vehicles needed.

Field equipment, such as tents, cots, etc., is in short supply with the increased number of field parties. However, the party which is to go to the Asir has gotten together sufficient equipment and is due to leave November 17.

The question noted in Series Letter No. 23, October 31, concerning vehicles sent to the field by the Geological Survey will be answered by Dr. Stratton in a later letter.

MISCELLANEOUS

FAO Attached is a list of the current strength of FAO in Saudi Arabia. Smallwood is still in Rome but is expected to arrive towards the end of the month with several other technicians. They speak of building permanent buildings in Qizan. The matter of financing is still somewhat obscure. Johnson appears to be a hard worker and an organizer. We intend to work and cooperate as closely as possible with FAO. A recent change took FAO out of Husseini's jurisdiction and placed it under the Department of Agriculture. This is regarded as making their work more difficult due to the reputed anti-foreign feeling in that Department and the inefficient way in which it operates. Tothill was recalled as a result of this matter.

Thel Taylor I want to say how much the field enjoyed and profited from Thel's visit. We all regretted he was unable to stay longer and visit the Asir. Certainly he got around a lot within the short time he was here and we are certain the field will profit from the first hand knowledge and experience he gained. We hope to see more of him in the future.

Desert Research It would be appreciated if you could send us three copies of the "Desert Research Symposium in Israel", May 7 - 14, 1952, published under the joint auspices of UNESCO and the Research Council of Isreal.

Standard Size File Folders We are in urgent need of 500 standard size file folders. They are not obtainable either at the Embassy or in the local Suq. They are most necessary in the several program divisions. Dr. Dolley has especially requested a supply be sent. He would also appreciate it if Mizi Settle would send him a Sears Roebuck catalogue and any others which might be available.

Liquor It has been reported by reliable sources that a Decree will permit liquor and beer which arrived in Saudi Arabia before the issuance of the prohibition Decree, to be cleared through customs. Other than this, no further importation is to be permitted.

With best wishes to you and your staff,

Cordially yours,

Edward Betzig
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

List of Enclosures with Weekly Letter
to Mr. Fryer, November 14, 1952

Copy of Monthly Report of TCA Activities for the Month of October, 1952, to SAG.

Copy of Memo. requesting clearance of John Bode as Budget and Fiscal Officer - To Husseini November 12, 1952.

Copy of Memo. from Husseini, November 12, requesting additional particulars on Mr. Bode's educational qualifications and various employments.

Copy of Memo. from Betzig to Husseini, November 12, giving details of education and employment as listed on biographic sheet received from Washington on Mr. Bode.

Copy of Memo to Field Chiefs and Staffs, November 9, re Itinerary of Field Trips.

Copy of Memo to Schubert Smith, Administrative Officer, Embassy, re: Employment of Mohammed Helmy as driver-interpreter.

Copy of Memo. to Dr. Stratton from Betzig November 9, re: Status of Translators-Interpreters.

Copy of Memo. to Wm. Crawford, Embassy, from Betzig re: FAO staff.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 15, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton

FROM: Edward Betzig

RE: Embassy Support Program

With the increased program and staff of TCA/SA, the workload placed on the Embassy through its responsibility under the Embassy Support Program has greatly increased. The responsibilities of the Embassy Support Program are stated in documents of the Department of State: "Field Administration Support for the Point 4 Program," dated December 5, 1951, and February 15, 1952, and "Field Responsibilities and Relationships for the Point 4 Program," dated August 18, 1952.

It is recommended that a thorough study be made concerning the services furnished by the Embassy under this program with the view in mind of planning for future necessities.

It is likely that the increased TCA Program will place greater demand on the Embassy. If such is the case, it is probable that under the Embassy Support Program, increased personnel would be justified for the Embassy. If the study made by TCA and Embassy officials results in pointing up this need, recruitment ought to begin so that both the Embassy and TCA will be able to operate at full efficiency.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 15, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Mrs. Dunaway

FROM: Patricia Marlin

RE: Blue Chrysler

Please release the keys to the blue Chrysler to the driver so that at 2:00 o'clock he can provide transportation home for the translators living on Airport Road. At three o'clock I have requested Ahmad to pick me up at Mrs. Stratton's house and take me out to the Embassy Compound. He should be finished with the car about 3:45. Thank you.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 15, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Newly Arrived Personnel

FROM: Edward Betzig

RE: Papers Requested for Processing

In order to facilitate the payment of transfer and other allowances to agency personnel attached to TCA/SA, Mr. McCullars, Chief of the Embassy Budget, Fiscal and Finance Section, has requested that such newly arrived personnel give the following documents to Mr. Sinclair for transmittal to the Embassy:

1. Personnel Action Form
2. Copy of Travel Orders
3. Arrival date in Jidda
4. If with family or alone. If with family, give names of dependents accompanying.

Place these documents in an envelope with the owner's name on it. When Mr. McCullars has completed the necessary document, the envelope and papers will be returned to owner.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 15, 1952

Commanding General
1414 ABG
Military Air Transport Service
Dhahran Air Field
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to telegram dated November 9, 1952, requesting revenue ticket No. 315910, issued for travel of Patricia Marlin Dhahran-Jidda.

As Miss Marlin has turned over all official documents concerning her travel to MATS and the American Consulate General in Dhahran, it is suggested that Mr. Paul Diebel of the American Consulate General be contacted for information concerning this inquiry. The official documents mentioned consist only of Field Travel Authorization, issued by this agency, and Request for Travel, issued by the American Embassy here.

If we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Betzig
Acting Country Director

cc: Mr. Paul Diebel
American Consulate General
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 15, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Russell C. Hess, Chief
Field Management Staff, NEADS

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting Country Director

RE: New Position Control Numbers

The memorandum dated October 17, 1952, will be utilized as as suggested.

The following corrections and changes should be made:

Betzig, Edward Jr.	-	Change to "Acting Program Officer"
Young	-	Eliminate this name, he has resigned
Dunaway	-	Change to "Chief" (Customs-Tariff"
Viehl	-	We have not been notified concerning this name
Sinclair	-	Change to "Chief" (Trans.-Communication) and "Acting Executive Officer"
Alarid	-	Eliminate his name, he is with the Embassy
Smith, Louis M.	-	Eliminate his name, he has been sent back to the states because of illness
Seckinger	-	Agriculture Eng. in farm machinery has been eliminated

As other changes occur, we shall so inform you.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 15, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Edward Betzig
Acting Country Director

FROM: W. J. Edens, Chief
Agriculture Division

RE: Vehicle spare parts and tool kits for the two Dodge Carry-alls

A trip is contemplated to Wadi Itwad in the Asir, up the Wadi to the escarpment. The party will then proceed to scale the escarpment to Abba and return by the mountain route. When making trips to farming areas in the desert and other such inaccessible places, especially when it takes from one to several days to reach your destination over the roughest kind of roads and trails, it is necessary that vehicles be equipped with a reasonable amount of spare parts and a good tool kit. The equipment listed below is essential to secure the safety of the personnel. To procure it from Washington would take several months. Therefore, it is requested that the articles be purchased locally.

The above-mentioned Dodge Carry-alls came equipped with only a jack and lug wrench. Therefore, it is requested that each vehicle be equipped with the following:

SPARE PARTS:

- Fuel pump repair kit
- Front spring
- Distributor
- Fan belt
- Coil
- Condenser
- Carburetor
- Fuel pump filler bowl
- Set of spark plugs
- One (1) extra tire and tube

TOOL KIT: (one listed item in each kit)

- Hammer
- Tire tools (for demounting a tire)
- Pliers (large and small)
- Adjustable wrench (large and small)
- Screw driver (large and small)
- Flash light and batteries
- Oil can (lubrication)
- Tire pump (spark plug type)
- 8" file
- 8" funnel
- 5-gal oil can
- 6 ft. rubber hose
- Thickness gauge for spark plugs, valves

Chron

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 16, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: All TCA Staff Members

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting U.S. Country Director

RE: Innoculations

According to latest information received from the Embassy, the following innoculation schedule is suggested for the welfare of TCA staff members and their dependents:

Cholera: booster shot every year

Typhus: booster shot every year

Typhoid: booster shot every year

Smallpox: once every three years (with exception that it cannot be over one month old prior to entry into U.S.)

Yellow fever: not required but reinoculation within four years if innoculation already received

Tetanus: not required and information regarding reinnoculation unavailable if shot already received

While the Embassy has stated that it will notify personnel when shots are due, it is suggested that personnel keep their own supplementary records.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 16, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Edward Betzig

FROM: Patricia Marlin

RE: Typewriter maintenance

We have located a source for typewriter maintenance, the National Cold Storage Company, and have arranged for the company to bill us on a monthly basis for all work done during that month.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 16, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John Dunaway, Chief
Public Administration and
General Government Services Division

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting U.S. Country Director

RE: Job Description of Statistician

It is requested that you submit to this office a revised job description for the Statistician who is to be recruited for your division.

Attached is a copy of the job description originally forwarded to Washington.

C

O

P

Y

JOB DESCRIPTION

May 20, 1952

Incumbent: _____
Position: Statistician
Grade: FSS-5 (?)

Makes use of personal background of technical skill and experience in the practice and theory of statistics to advise officials of a foreign country who have responsibility for maintaining statistics for economic, financial or other purposes. Having a broad knowledge of statistical methods and systems used for governmental requirements, determines through research the necessity for, and kind of statistics and statistical systems which apply to local situations. Discusses local statistical needs and practices with responsible officials at all levels of the foreign government concerned, including officials in the Ministry of Finance, The Monetary Agency and other Ministries and Departments, as well as with other members of the Country Mission. Determines and obtains approval of the Chief of the Finance Mission of a program of work. Makes recommendations for development and installation of statistical systems in all departments of the foreign government. Receives assistance and advice from other members of the Finance Mission regarding both program of work and application of systems. Under supervision of the Chief of Finance Mission but within specialized area has broadest latitude for independent judgment and initiative in making recommendations. Supervises work of such clerical and interpretor staff as required.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 16, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Edward Betzig #ED 117D
Acting U.S. Country Director

FROM: Robert D. Dolley, Chief
Education Division

RE: Employment of Parttime Teacher Commercial School

I am herewith attaching the Application Form DSP-33, properly filled out for the employment of Mr. Sharif, who I wish to use as a parttime teacher of English during the evenings in the Commercial School. Reference is made to my memorandum No. ED 104D, dated November 6, 1952.

I would like to request authority to employ Mr. Sharif at once at the rate of SR7 per hour, not to exceed twelve (12) hours of employment per week.

Chron

C
O
P
Y

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 16, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Sadek Bey Husseinie
Director, Liaison Office
Technical Cooperation - Saudi Arabian Government

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting U.S. Country Director
of Technical Cooperation
in Saudi Arabia

RE: Housing Accommodations for Railway
Survey Project Manager and Technicians

In accordance with the terms of the Railway Survey Project Agreement and the Aerial Survey Project Agreement, it is requested that your office make the necessary arrangements to provide quarters for the contract personnel assigned to these projects.

The railway contract employees will be working between Jidda andRiyadh and will need quarters in these cities whenever not working in the field. The Aerial Survey employees will be stationed at Jidda during the period of this work and will need quarters for approximately seven (7) men.

It is also requested that an apartment be reserved in the apartment house now being constructed on theBaker Compound. This apartment is to beused by Mr. Charles Buck, Project Manager.

It is believed that these arrangements have to be made through the Finance Ministry. Your cooperation in this respect is most appreciated.

Chron
ov.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

November 17, 1952

Mr. Glen F. Brown
United States Geological Survey
Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

Dear Sir:

At your request, the rock which was reported to be suitable for the manufacture of cement was examined November 16th. The party consisted of Mr. Matog Bahijry, Chief Chemist for the Bureau of Mines, Mr. Richard G. Bogue and Mr. Gus H. Goudarzi.

The area examined is approximately 20 km. south of Jeddah near the Coast Guard Station. The surface is covered with soil, sand and gravel and there are local areas of sparse vegetation. The depth of this cover is between one and four feet. The semi-consolidated shale which was thought to be suitable for cement manufacture lies beneath and is exposed in two dug wells near the Coast Guard Station. The thickness exposed in these walls ranges from three to six feet. Sands and coarse gravels underlie the shale.

There is another well at the farm of Mr. Solyman Kanah but it is walled with cement blocks and a satisfactory examination could not be made.

Mr. Bahijry has sampled the rock and made chemical analyses. However, from an examination of the shale, the problem is physical and not chemical. There is a large amount of sand, sharp grit and a small amount of gravel in the sediment.

It would be necessary to remove the sand and grit from the shale. It is our opinion from the examination that the physical properties of this shale are such that it would not be amenable to purification.

There is too much clay in the shale to use flotation methods, and probably for rotary washers or tables. Dry screening would remove the coarser sand and grit but it would be necessary to use a fine (at least 100 mesh) screen and then the removal of the sand would not be complete. Dry screening would be very dusty and there would be the danger of the workmen contracing silicosis.

Mr. Brown November 17, 1952

It is recommended that a more suitable rock be found to furnish the raw material for the manufacture of cement. We shall continue the search and obtain samples wherever our field examinations indicate that a rock may be suitable for the manufacture of cement.

Submitted,

Richard G. Bogue

Gus H. Goudarzi

~~Dup~~
Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 18, 1952

LOCAL PROCUREMENT REQUEST FORM

TO: Administrative Officer
American Embassy

The following items are required by the Technical Cooperation Administration, Jidda, Agriculture Division:

ITEMS	PRICE IN SR'S
2 Fuel pump repair kits	20
2 Front springs	100
2 Distributors	260
2 Fan Belts	28
2 Coils	70
2 Condensers	12
2 Carburetors	400
2 Fuel pump filler bowls	8
2 Sets of spark plugs	30

COST: 928 SR

These items have been received. Sales slip attached.

Edward Betzig
Acting U.S. Country Director
of Technical Cooperation
in Saudi Arabia

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 18, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: TCA Staff Members

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting U.S. Director

RE: Applications for Driver's License

The following information was received in this office from Sadek Bey Husseini, Director, Liaison Office, in regard to applications to theSaudi Arabian Government for drivers licenses:

"All applicants for Saudi Arabian drivers' licenses must furnish the following documents.

Certificate from eye doctor.

Health certificate.

The cost of a drivers' license is SR 16 and 16-1/2 girsh. This sum should be paid with the application for license and the requested documents should be submitted at the time application is made."

Through past experience this office recommends that two (2) small photos of the applicant and his stateside driver's license accompany the application.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 19, 1952

LOCAL PROCUREMENT REQUEST FORM

November 17, 1952

To: Administrative Officer
American Embassy

The following items are required by the Technical Cooperation Administration, Jidda, Education Division:

SERVICES/ITEMS	PURPOSE

To Be Purchased From Sami Kutbi & Brothers Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Two only Sheldon Filing Cabinets with master locaks @ 250 SR each
Three only Waste Baskets @ 15 SR each
Two only Floor Scrubbing Brushes @ 3 SR each

COST: 551 SR

Edward Betzig
Acting U.S. Country Director

TO: Budget, Fiscal, Finance Unit, Administrative Section

The expenditure of _____ SR for the above items/services is approved.

DATE

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 19, 1952

LOCAL PROCUREMENT REQUEST FORM

TO: Administrative Officer
American Embassy

The following items/services are required by the Technical Cooperation Administration, Jidda, Natural Resources Division:

ITEMS/SERVICES	PURPOSE
3 each Rear Springs, Part No. 1189875 @ 200 SR	For Dodge Power Wagon

COST: 600 SR

Edward Betzig
Acting U.S. Country Director

TO: Budget, Fiscal, Finance Unit, Administrative Section

The expenditure of SR_____ for the above items/services is approved.

DATE

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 19, 1952

Mr. George Wilson
Michael Baker Company
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Enclosed is a report on the water supply of Riyadh by Mr. Dougherty. He has requested that I send this to you prior to submission to the Minister of Finance so that it may be submitted together with your report.

As this copy is required for our files, it is requested that you return it when finished.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Betzig
Acting U.S. Country Director

Enclosure

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

November 20, 1952

TO: Sadek Bey Husseini
Director, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting U. S. Director
for Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Enclosed letter concerning tobacco tarrif.

We enclose a letter, dated November 20, 1952, signed by Mr. John A. Dunaway, Chief of the Public Administration and Government Services Division; and Mr. Robert B. Kennedy, Tarrif Advisor.

This letter, concerning the tarrif on tobacco, is addressed to H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia.

We shall greatly appreciate it if you will expedite the translation and submission of this letter to the proper officials.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

November 20, 1952

Your Royal Highness:

Your Royal Highness has expressed the opinion that the rate of duty on tobacco and tobacco products should be similar to that applied in Egypt.

In view of the fact that the high rate in Egypt is for a specific purpose, to protect a domestic industry, which condition does not exist in Saudi Arabia; and in view of the fact that the adoption of such a high rate would inevitably lead to smuggling with a consequent loss of revenue to the Government and to the necessary expenditure of large sums by the treasury to prevent smuggling; and in view of the fact that great hardship will be inflicted on the people who are accustomed to consume such products; we recommend fixing a rate on tobacco and tobacco products of 150% ad valorem at the utmost.

We believe that this rate is sufficient to accomplish the desired aims in increasing the rate.

Accept, Your Highness, the renewed assurances of our most distinguished consideration.

John A. Dunaway
Chief, Public Administration
and Government Services Division

Robert B. Kennedy
Tariff Advisor

H.R.H. Prince Saud Bin Abdul Aziz
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

November 20,1952

TO: Sadek Bey Husseini
Director, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting U.S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Rural Community Development Projects Agreement

We enclose two copies of the Rural Community Development Projects Agreement.

We shall appreciate your usual kind consideration in expediting the translation and submission of this Agreement to the proper Government officials.

Clron

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Field Trip Itinerary for Natural Resources Division

Date of Departure: November 20, 1952

Approximate date of Return: November 27, 1952

Lv Jidda	November 20
At Mahad Dhab	November 21 and 22
Lv Mahad Dhab	November 23
At Dham	November 24 and 25
Arrive Jidda	November 26 or 27

(May have to take November 26 to locate well site at Muwayh.)

Division Personnel: Richard Bogue, Gus Goudarzi

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 22, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Lt. Burt Koons
Air Liaison Office
American Embassy

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton
U.S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Shortage in Package Received

On November 19, 1952, Dr. Robert D. Dolley, TCA Staff, received a package through APO facilities which arrived opened. According to indications of the box and a previously received invoice, the following merchandise, valued at $18.00, was missing:

1 package of writing paper
1 package of matching envelopes
1 small package of engraved calling cards bearing
Dr. Dolley's name

The package was received from Cohen Brothers, Jacksonville, Florida.

It would be appreciated if the Army Post Office at Dhahran could be notified of this loss.

Chron

November 22, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Edward F. Sinclair
Acting Executive Officer

FROM: Patricia Marlin

RE: Supplies Received

Via Sea Pouch facilities, this office is in receipt of the following supplies which arrived today:

Manuel Covers for "TCA Manuel of Policy and Operation"
5 covers - Volume 1
5 covers - Volume 3

5 Books:
"Techniques of International Trade" - Rosenthal
"Four Thousand Million Mouths" - Clark and Pirie
"Middle East and World Affairs" - Lenczouski
"Economics of International Trade" - Killough
"Public Finance" - Buehler

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 22, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton
U.S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting Program Officer

RE: Embassy Transportation

In the course of my working with Embassy officials in the past weeks, it has come to my attention that the Embassy transportation problem is very serious. The Embassy has barely enough vehicles to carry out necessary work. As an example, a jeep is used as a bus and frequently carries as many as eight (8) persons.

It should be remembered that a good percentage of the work performed is a result of the TCA-Embassy Support Program. Clearing goods from customs, meeting planes for official and personnel mail and other duties required under the Support Program also require the use of a car.

If in the next several weeks sufficient equipment for TCA personnel usage has arrived, it is recommended that the Embassy be loaned the use of a Chevrolet Carryall and if possible a jeep. It is understood that such usage is to be contingent upon TCA needs. If at anytime the vehicles are needed by TCA, they will be returned to the same. Also if and when the Embassy receives sufficient transportation to carry out its Support functions, these vehicles will be returned.

This matter has been brought to my attention by Ambassador Hare, Schubert Smith and Hector Arlotta. I believe it merits serious consideration as an additional vehicle would be of benefit to TCA thru more efficient functioning of the Support Program.

Chron.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 22, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton
U.S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting Program Officer

RE: Conversation with Schubert Smith
Concerning Embassy Support Program

On November 15 I went over the problem of Embassy support with Mr. Schubert Smith. I stated I had heard criticisms concerning the amount of work TCA created for the Embassy personnel in the way of customs clearance, cables, pay, mail, meeting planes, etc. I asked him if he thought it would not be proper to make a careful study of the problem namely: details as to the work load created by TCA, how this affected the people concerned, growth of TCA and what such growth would mean in terms of increased work under Embassy support. I noted that such services as provision and care of housing, which up to now, wasn't a problem might become one as TCA began to provide its own housing.

Mr. Smith stated he was hard pressed due to Embassy being below strength. In recent weeks the following persons have left the Embassy: Frank Gabbert, Frank Anto, Noble and Dorothy Yaste, John Bowie, Jerry Barthel, and Pat Gess would probably be leaving. Donald Dull and Mr. Dunn have been only replacements so far to arrive. Five new replacements are coming - single women. When the Embassy is up to full strength, it will be able to provide all support services required.

I continued to urge the need for planning. TCA, now less than twenty, would grow to thirty in six to eight months. Its potential strength would be forty-two. This would mean more work for the Embassy in all respects and hence both more American and more local support personnel would be justified. I stated TCA would do everything possible to aid the Embassy in getting this personnel, but that the Embassy must let us know and make the request to the Department.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

UNCLASSIFIED

November 24, 1952

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

Dear Tom:

Enclosed is the formal application of Shaikh Ma'mun Kheiry Kabbani for a Point Four Training Grant.

I am adding this personal note to you to ask you to do everything possible to expedite bringing this young man to the United States under our training program. He is strongly recommended by the Foreign Office and Ambassador Hare has asked me to expedite his application. Fortunately, this is not merely a matter of good relations with the Saudi Arabian Government, but in my opinion the candidate is in every way deserving of further training in the United States.

I shall appreciate your personal attention to this case.

Cordially yours,

Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

Dr. Thomas A. Hart,
Chief Country Division, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 26, 1952

Mr. Badr S. Fahoum,
Government Representative to
Michael Baker, Jr., Inc.,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Dear Mr. Fahoum:

We are very much distressed about the poor stove in the new house which TCA exchanged with Mr. McLeod (since he preferred a house with the separate dining room). I agreed to the exchange if and when the new house was completed, but I do not consider an oil stove a fair exchange for an electric stove, which is what the house formerly occupied by Dr. Young has.

There are no curtains, glassware, medicine chest for bathroom in the house.

Will you please see that the house Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Betzig now occupy is furnished with an electric stove as well as the other items mentioned above in order that it may be made more livable.

Very truly yours,

Samuel S. Stratton
U.S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 29, 1952

Cancelled per P. Martin

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Clayton McCullars
Budget, Fiscal and Disbursing Officer
American Embassy

FROM: E.F. Sinclair
Acting Executive Officer, TCA

RE: Richard Bogue

Attached is a Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel for Richard G. Bogue, Geologist for the Natural Resources Division of TCA. This voucher covers the following itinerary: Jeddah/Mhad Dhab/Dham Mine/Zail/Jeddah.

Per current instructions the voucher is submitted in rough draft form.

Your attention in reimbursing Mr. Bogue is appreciated. Copy of his travel orders is on file at the Embassy.

1 cy - chron
1 cy - Personnel - Bogue
1 cy - to Bogue

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 29, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Major Thomas Ragland
Air Liaison Office
American Embassy

FROM: E. F. Sinclair
Acting Executive Officer

RE: APO Mail Facilities for Gerald W. Ferguson

It is requested that the following name be added to the current list of U.S. Government employees in this agency entitled to use APO mail facilities:

Ferguson, Gerald W.
Chief, Health and Sanitation
Division

Mrs. Margaret Ferguson - wife

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 29, 1952

Messrs. Mahmoud & Mohamed Ali
A.K. Khoudery,
Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Gentlemen:

It is requested that a complete muffler assembly be delivered to the bearer of this letter.

Please address the bill in the following manner:

Technical Cooperation Administration
American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Edward F. Sinclair
Acting U.S. Executive Officer
for Technical Cooperation
in Saudi Arabia

Chron.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 29, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. E.F. Sinclair
Acting Executive Officer

FROM: Pat Marlin

RE: Receipt of Army Rations

On November 18, 1952, 48 boxes of "Ration Small Detachment" were received in this office. Marking on the individual boxes read: "5 IN-1B, Bird and Son, Inc."

This shipment is covered by Obligation No. 43 in the amount of $150.00

copies for travel
Chro
Copies for travel
Personnel.
name

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

November 29, 1952.

ITINERARY FOR: STRATTON
SWEARINGEN

November 7	Left Jidda	1330 hours
November 7	Arrived Beirut	2130 hours
November 8	Beirut	
November 9	Beirut	
November 10	Left Beirut	0530
November 10	Arrived ROME	1200 noon
November 11	Rome	
November 12	Rome	
November 13	Rome	
November 14	Rome	
November 15	Rome	
November 16	Rome	
November 17	Rome	
November 18	Rome	
November 19	Left Rome	0320
November 19	Arrived Cairo	1130
November 20	Left Cairo	0001
November 21	Arrived Jidda	0530

NOTE: As soon as per diem is figured, it will be appreciated if you will let me know so that I may make necessary refund from the $250.00 given me in advance of the trip. My taxi and porter charges may be figured as follows: (1) In and Out of Beirut (Paid by Mr. Sinclair; noted on his itinerary; (2) In and Out of Rome -$2.00 (3) In and Out of Cairo - $2.00. TOTAL: $4.00

SUBMITTED: November 29, 1952 BY:

CHRON

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

November 29, 1952.

RESTRICTED

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fryer:

In this letter, I will attempt to discuss a number of matters of importance to the field:

I. PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION

Statistician: In order to clarify the recruitment of a statistician the following is to be noted. A revised job description has been drawn up by Mr. Dunaway, based on the study of field needs and therefore the recruitment request replaces the one submitted some months ago to this office by Dr. Young. As previously noted, only one statistician is to be recruited. He should be of junior grade and capable of advising on the type of equipment to be used and of supervision of its operation and maintenance. It was never the field's intent to request the recruitment of two statisticians. The October 30, 1952 Monthly Report noted statement of Mr. Dunaway that the National Customs Administration would have a Statistical Division and that TCA would provide an expert to inaugurate and direct this Division. It was not intended to imply that TCA sought the recruitment of an additional statistician. The revised job description is attached. It is believed the new job description was discussed by Mr. Dunaway with Thel Taylor.

Clerk-Stenos: Dr. Stratton is in agreement as to the need to recruit two clerk-stenos, noted in cable of November 26 in addition, to the two secretaries previously requested in letter and cable. A large backlog of work has built up as a result of the acute shortage of secretarial help. As the mission grows, this problem becomes increasingly more severe.

One of the two positions requested should be that of file and mail clerk, with such additional duties as considered necessary from time to time. A file clerk is needed to handle classified material, keep track of current memos, and manage the central files.

This makes a total of four clerk-stenos to be recruited to ease our secretarial situation. It is requested that priority be given to recruitment of the file clerk.

JOHN MSI

RESTRICTED

John Rei: Dr. Stratton is in agreement to the assignment of Mr. Rei to the field. With the growth of the field organization, it is obvious that his services are most necessary in doing procurement, controls of supplies and equipment, and performing other work of a personnel and administrative assistant type. It is hoped that he will arrive as soon as possible, although as noted in "Housing" his future wife may have to come later.

Goudarzi: Approval was given in the past for Goudarzi to bring his family to Jidda on the assumption that they would occupy the house previously used by the Natural Resources group as an office and as housing for two Lebanese SAG assistants of the Natural Resources and Public Administration groups.

The house was taken over, supposedly on a temporary basis, by the Finance Minister for Mr. McNaughton, SAG expert oil advisor. SAG assured this office that it was a temporary measure, for he was to occupy the house during a series of conferences by the SAG and Aramco. However, we have now been notified that the house will be reserved for McNaughton for an indefinite period of time. Strong representations have been made to the SAG, but as the commitment was made by Najib Bey Salha who is no longer in Jidda and as the rental agreement had not yet been made, the SAG takes the position that the house was not occupied by TCA and hence could be used on a temporary basis by McNaughton.

Goudarzi states that he is not bringing his furniture, as USGS had told him in June such would not be necessary. He left on November 28 for Beirut to meet his family and settle them there temporarily while subsequent arrangements could be made. If his family comes to Jidda before the McNaughton house is vacated, TCA will have to put them up in the transient furnished apartments or in furnished quarters in some other house.

Dougherty: In this connection, it developed in the course of a conversation with Husseini that Goudarzi would be able to have the house of Dougherty at the beginning of April. It came as a surprise to be informed by an SAG representative that Dougherty was here on a one-year contract. The field would appreciate being advised as to the duration of Dougherty's assignment of field work in Arabia. This is most important as it is our understanding that all personnel come over on two-year assignments, and if such is not the case we would appreciate being informed.

Ferguson

Ferrusson: Mr. Gerald Ferguson arrived in Jidda on November 27. He is in the process of arranging personal matters and has been introduced to Mr. Husseini and will shortly be introduced to the SAG officials. He urges the prompt clearance and departure of Brinck, as also of the other personnel who have been recruited for his Division.

EFFICIENCY REPORTS: Field submission of efficiency reports has been delayed because of the late arrival in Jidda of the forms. However, they are now in the process of being completed, and will be forwarded to the Division of Foreign Personnel immediately. This has obviously been a matter of great concern to the field personnel, and it is expected that they will not be prejudiced because of the lateness of submission.

PER DIEM: The question of per diem rates for field personnel has been raised a number of time by various persons. Mr. McCullers, Budget and Fiscal Officer of the Embassy, states that it is his understanding per diem for field parties is not paid when the parties go equipped in trucks with cots, tents, chairs, cooking utensils, and other camping equipment. It is his opinion that per diem is only to be paid when such are not provided. At this time, it is not clear whose responsibility it is for provision of food for such field trips - SAG's, the U.S.Government's, or the individuals' concerned.

Mr. Dunaway raised the question in connection with a recent trip which he made to Riyadh accompanied by Robert Kennedy, at the request of the SAG. Transportation and all expenses in Riyadh were paid by the SAG. They did not put in for per diem, merely making vouchers for certain gratuities paid to royal servants. A complete report on hotel accommodations and expenses in Jidda and Dhahran is in the process of being completed by Mr. Orris Page of FBO.

With field personnel increasing in number, it is important for definite policies and rates to be established. It would be most appreciated if Washington would provide the necessary guide lines and information in order to establish a uniform policy applicable to all groups.

HOUSING

At this time, it would seem likely that there will be adequate modern housing for all personnel needed in the present fiscal year. Negotiations are being carried on with the Saudi Arabian Government concerning the amount of rent for houses now occupied on the Compou d and also the rent that the Saudi Government desires for the apartment house. If the rent is in line with that charged in other parts of Jidda, it is probable that TCA will take over the Compound apartment house. Some of the units of the house, however, might not be available for TCA occupancy.

TCA is

HOUSING (Continued)

TCA is also going to take over the house now occupied by the Byrnes organization. Depending upon the size of the families or number of single people housed in this building, there could be three or four apartments.

It is also possible that the residence previously occupied by Glenn Abbey and two other Embassy families will be available. It was thought that this would be taken over by the American Army mission, but at present this is not certain.

The option for four of the eight houses near the Mecca Road Apartment has also been extended until such time as it is decided whether or not TCA will rent these houses.

Thus, it is expected that each married couple or family should be able to have his own apartment or house, while single persons would be two or three to an apartment with each individual having his own bedroom.

It is expected, as in the past, that married personnel will bring their own furniture. Unless regulations can be changed so that furniture can be shipped two weeks to a month previous to the departure of the technician, the technician should be settled in his residence in Jidda with his furniture placed in his apartment before his wife or family departs. In the future, it is intended that the technician will be housed in quarters adequately furnished by TCA until his furniture has arrived. This requires a number of transient quarters which can be provided for technicians but which would be extremely difficult to provide for married couples.

At this time, one of the Knoll units is being used to furnish a transient apartment - where three men can be housed singly, or four if a double room is used. The penthouse apartment on Mecca Road will also be used for this purpose. Also, single technicians while engaged in field work would have a room assigned to them which would be reserved for them and their possessions.

Because of the length of time it takes for furniture to arrive from the United States, it is strongly recommended that wives or families do not come until their furniture has arrived.

As plans now are, it is still the field's intention to provide furnished quarters for single personnel. Although no additional Knoll units have been allocated, it is the field's intention to use the standard set by the Knoll unit in furnishing these additional single quarters.

We are working

HOUSING (Continued)

We are working on a housing report which will give specific details and answers and will provide for long-range planning over the next six months.

If, as is expected, terms are arranged with the Saudi Arabian Government and private owners on the houses mentioned above, it is believed that the future housing situation of TCA will be much relieved.

III. PROGRAM

Public Health: It is expected that a meeting will be held shortly among Prince Abdullah Faisal, Ambassador Hare, Dr. Stratton, Mr. Ferguson, and me at which time it is hoped the Health agreement will be signed.

Education: It is possible that at the same time the Health agreement is signed, the Education agreement will be signed.

Rural Community Development Project: The two original English copies were submitted to Husseini at his request at which time he indicated that he expected the Finance Minister to sign the agreement in a short time. Other than the changes proposed in previous cables, there are no indications that the agreement as drawn up will not be acceptable to the SAG.

The original English and Arabic copies of the five agreements already signed will be transmitted to the Department through the Embassy. As soon as the secretarial situation at TCA permits, reproducable copies will be forwarded to TCA/Washington.

Natural Resources: Bogue and Goudarzi returned from their short field trip to the SAMS mine and the Government mine. Bogue will begin a more extensive field trip to study the possibility of mineral deposits on the proposed railroad line.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter written by Glenn Brown to Robert Smith concerning the aerial survey.

Railroad Survey

Railroad Survey: Mr. Charles Buck has begun to organize and prepare for initial field party survey of the railway route. This will begin as soon as the field party arrives in Jidda.

Public Administration: Enclosed is a copy of the report submitted by Mr. Izzeddin concerning the customs accounting system, together with comments by Mr. John Dunaway

. . . . . .

These have been comments about the field. I know that Dr. Stratton will be writing you further about other important organizational matters.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Betzig
Acting Program Officer

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

November 29,1952

TO: Mr. Sadek Bey Husseini
Director, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting Program Officer
Technical Cooperation Administration

RE: Request for Clearance of Mr. Neil Brinck,
Sanitarian-Engineer.

We shall appreciate it very much if you will arrange clearance for Mr. Neil Brinck as Sanitarian-Engineer with the Public Health and Sanitation Program.

Following is a resume of Mr. Brinck's education and employment record.

Engineering Degree received in 1922, in Denmark. Engineering License granted in United States in 1922.

1948 to 1952 - Construction Engineer with IIAA, Venezuela,

1944 to 1948 - Project Engineer, Amazon Valley, with IIAA.

1943 to 1944 - Self-employed as an engineer in New York city.

1942 to 1943 - Instructor of mechanical equipment to British Army personnel in Egypt and Eritrea under the United States lend-lease program.

1936 to 1941 Assistant and Chief Engineer on Marine Transportation New York City, New York.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

November 29, 1952

TO: Mr. Sadek Bey Husseini
Director, Liaison Office
for Technical Assistance

FROM: Edward Betzig
Acting Program Officer
Technical Cooperation Administration

RE: Arrival of Gerald Ferguson

Mr. Gerald W. Ferguson, for whom we requested clearance on June 23, 1952, arrived in Jidda at 3:30 P.M., on Thursday, November 27, 1952.

Mr. Ferguson will be Chief of the Public Health and Sanitation Division and will work with officials of Saudi Arabia and with TCA technicians on the Health Program and the Community Development Project.

We shall appreciate it if you will arrange for Mr. Ferguson to receive a mess card and commissary book entitling him to take meals in the Baker mess and to make commissary purchases.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

November 29, 1952

His Excellency Shaikh Sulaiman Hamad
Deputy Minister of Finance
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Your Excellency:

We have the honor to transmit herewith forty (40) mimeographed copies of the English version of the Tariff Ordinance of 1372.

Accept, Your Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Respectfully yours,

Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RBK/JAD/pm

Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

November 30, 1952

TO: Mr. Betzig, Acting Program Officer

FROM: Robert D. Dolley
Chief, Education Division

RE: Application of Mohammed Abd Almelk

I am herewith transmitting the application for a Type C Grant that must be typed along with notations of the number of copies needed on each part.

Procedure through the Embassy remains to be followed. However, your indulgence in expediting the typing of this material will be much appreciated.

Chro

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 30, 1952

ED 121D

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Joseph Olenick

FROM: Robert D. Dolley
Chief, Education Division

RE: Follow-up on Immigrants Visa Regulations

I would appreciate an answer to the following question which I have been asked.

A person (Jamil Hattab) has been advised that he may file a request for admittance to the United States on an immigrant's visa from the quota established for his native country, Trans-Jordan, and then await his turn to be notified of his acceptance which is now estimated as being in about six years.

If he is recommended and subsequently accepted for a TCA training grant, will he lose his place on the roster of immigrants to be admitted to the U.S.? Can he refile upon his return? If he loses his place, does he surrender his right to ever be considered again by declaration of desire? Should he not file his letter prior to the acceptance and file it upon his return will it be acceptable?

A second case occurs to me to wit: Should an applicant for immigrant's visa be married between the time he files his request and the time of his call, can he take his wife with him or will she have to be left to follow through the same procedure he employed?

Chron.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 30, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Dr. Robert D. Dolley
Chief, Education Division

FROM: E. F. Sinclair
Chief, Transportation and
Communications Division

RE: Mohammed Abou El Samah for Telephonic Communications

From the attached papers it is evident that Mohammed Samah has had no experience whatsoever in telephonic communications work. As you are well aware to become such a technician would mean at least five years actual working experience in the United States.

However, if this is a one-year training program, it is quite evident that Mohammed Samah will return from the States with considerably more knowledge of telephonic communications than he has at the present time, which is, after talking with him, practically none at all.

In order to have this man to be of any value to his country, it will be absolutely necessary that he have more than one year's training in the States in this particular field.

73-82

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
November 30, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Schubert Smith
Administrative Officer
American Embassy

FROM: E.F. Sinclair
Acting Executive Officer

RE: Gerald W. Ferguson

Transmitted herewith are official documents of Mr. Gerald W. Ferguson, newly arrived Chief of the Health and Sanitation Division, which pertain to his assignment to Jidda:

Personnel Action Sheet dated 10-21-52
Authorization of Official Foreign Travel issued by the Federal Security Agency
Status of pay and allowance sheet (in duplicate)

Mr. Ferguson arrived in Jidda on November 27, 1952, and entered on duty November 29, 1952. Mr. Ferguson's wife, Marguerite C. Ferguson, will follow later.